



THE MYSTERY OF THE BLOOD COVENANT SACRIFICE

With 60 Practical Prayer
Points

DR. IFEOMA JANE UZENDU-KAMANYA

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FOREWORD



Dr. Jane Uzendu-Kamanya has carried out an in-depth research and a great expose on the subject "**The Mystery of The Blood Covenant Sacrifice**". She gave a very detailed analysis by examining the historical and cultural significance of the blood covenant sacrifice, its spiritual implications and its relevance to the Christian faith.

Dr. Jane studied Chemical Engineering and understands the chemical components and the intrinsic relationships of elements and their substances. Her various academic qualifications and spiritual experience have been significant and brought to fore, the powerful role that the Sacrificial Blood of Jesus Christ plays in the Christian faith.

The blood is central and critical to life as stated in Lev 17:11 "For the life of a creature is in the blood.... Among all the things that science has been able to produce and unravel, the mystery of the blood is still very significant and its concept is yet to be adequately comprehended by human, because of its importance to God.

In this book, Dr. Jane has been able to explain the concept of 'The Blood', its characteristics, qualities, significance and importance have been well outlined. The author traced the relational power and the sacrificial attributes of the blood from Genesis to Revelation, how we inherited sin from the first

man through the blood and how there can be no forgiveness of sin without the remission of blood (Heb 9:22). The coming of Jesus Christ is centered in the sacrificially shedding of His blood to re-unite mankind back to God. This is the concept or the understanding that all other religions are unable to contemplate and the author carried out a comparative analysis of many religions, explaining the religion's understanding and perception of sacrifice to their gods including and not limited to human sacrifice. The relationship between the blood and the covenant was well explained using various forms of covenants from historical backgrounds as found in the Old Testament.

Dr. Jane established the importance God placed on the Blood of Jesus Christ – as having redemptive power to deliver, to save, to restore and to reconcile lost souls back to Himself.

The book “**The Mystery of The Blood Covenant Sacrifice**” is replete with biblical passages, prayer points as well as deliverance songs for our spiritual benefit.

This book comes highly recommended to everyone interested in unraveling the mystery that is in the Blood of Jesus Christ.

Pastor Ituah Ighodalo
Senior Pastor
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Nigeria

PROLOGUE



Blood covenant creates strong spiritual bond between the parties involved that can run through their lifetime. Divine intervention through the power in the name of Jesus Christ is needed for severance and deliverance from this type of covenant. This book demystifies the mystery of Blood Covenant sacrifice with detailed research on its origin, socio – cultural perception and its effects. It explores different ways parties are initiated, coerced, and manipulated into exchanging their future on the platform of blood covenant sacrifice for deceptive perceived current gain. It entangles destinies of generations along bloodline, it sentences unborn lineage into condemned future.

Dr. Jane Uzendu-Kamanya is a passionate lover of God with deep commitment to following our Lord and saviour Jesus Christ till the end. She is a scholar of the Bible with deep insights through the Holy Spirit about the hidden mysteries in the scripture. She poured out into this book some of the revelations the Holy Spirit gave her overtime in private moments. Referencing related patterns in different religions, showing how they are interwoven in objective and definitions. The closing chapters illustrates effects of the blood covenant sacrifices on the parties with practical approach to deliverance through the prayer points listed to guide any reader that is within the radar of the discuss. The prayer points if prayed in sincerity to God, will not only deliver the oppressed but also plant their

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feet on the solid rock of Jesus Christ.

Let us all read and share among friends and family; I believe this book will lead to salvation of many that are under the bondage.

Pastor Ayo Ademilua

Trinity House

DEDICATION



This book is dedicated to God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit, my Teacher from whose fountain of knowledge I drink continually.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



My deepest appreciation goes to the Rock of my salvation, my Redeemer and the Lifter up of my head, the Almighty God who made it possible for me to complete this Book. Here is the first fruit of your gifting, Halleluiah.

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To my mum and siblings. There is no family greater than ours. Thanks so much for all your special support and encouragement.

To the senior pastor of Trinity House Church, Pastor Ituah Ighodalo and the entire Pastorate and members. Life is sweet when you are in the midst of those who share same vision of eternity with you. I am blessed knowing you.

To my friends, and well-wishers. Be rest assured, our friendship will extend to Eternity with Christ.

To my colleagues at 1st Magnificent Energy Ltd, and Haret Group. I appreciate you all and thanks for bearing with me all these years.

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INTRODUCTION



Blood covenant is an ancient practice that has been used by cultures across the world to establish relationships, secure alliances, and make promises. It involves the shedding of blood by both parties as a symbol of their commitment and loyalty to one another. In a spiritual context, blood covenant takes on a deeper meaning, representing the ultimate sacrifice made by Jesus Christ on the cross for the forgiveness of sins and the establishment of a new relationship between God and humanity. This mystery of blood covenant is central to Christian theology and has been a source of inspiration, worship, and reflection for centuries. It is often used to describe the relationship between God and his people, as symbolized by the blood of Jesus Christ shed on the cross. Some key details about the mystery of the new blood covenant in Jesus Christ may include:

- 1. The concept of sacrifice:** According to Christian theology, the blood of Jesus Christ shed on the cross represents the ultimate sacrifice for the forgiveness of sins.
- 2. The role of faith:** Faith is a central concept in Christian theology. In the context of the new blood covenant, faith in Jesus Christ is seen as the key to salvation and entrance into the new covenant relationship with God. According to the Bible, "For it is by grace

you have been saved, through faith—and this is not from yourselves, it is the gift of God" (Ephesians 2:8). This means that salvation and all the benefits of the new covenant come through faith in Jesus Christ.

3. **The concept of grace:** Grace is another central concept in Christian theology. It refers to God's unmerited favor or kindness towards humanity, despite our sinfulness and unworthiness. In the context of the new blood covenant, the new relationship between God and humanity is based on grace, which is seen as a free gift that cannot be earned or deserved. The Bible says, "For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life" (John 3:16).
4. **The idea of covenantal relationships:** A covenant is a solemn agreement or contract between two parties. In the context of the new blood covenant, the relationship between God and humanity is seen as a covenantal relationship, in which both parties have specific responsibilities and obligations. The Bible describes the new covenant as "I will put my laws in their minds and write them on their hearts. I will be their God, and they will be my people" (Hebrews 8:10). This means that God will take care of his people, and his people will remain loyal and faithful to him.

For Christians, the new blood covenant established by Jesus Christ represents the ultimate expression of God's love and grace towards humanity. Christians believe that by accepting Jesus Christ as their Lord and Savior, they become part of the new covenant relationship with God, and they receive the benefits of that relationship, including salvation, eternal life, and the presence of the Holy Spirit in their lives. In practice, Christians may utilize the mystery of the new covenant in various ways, such as through prayer, worship, reading the Bible, and participating in church activities. They may also seek to live out the principles of the new covenant in their daily lives, including showing love, forgiveness, and compassion towards others.

In this book, we will explore the Mystery of blood covenant Sacrifice in more detail, examining its historical and cultural significance, its spiritual implications, and its relevance for Christians today.



CHAPTER ONE

THE MYSTERY



Mystery refers to something that is difficult or impossible to understand or explain, something strange or unknown, a secret that has not yet been explained or understood. Mysteries stimulate our imagination, catch our attention, pique our curiosity, and activate our imagination. Albert Einstein once remarked, “Logic will get you from A to Z; imagination will get you everywhere.” Mysteries are divine secrets, an asset of inestimable value in God’s Kingdom that delivers the unthinkable to the lives of God’s children (**2 Corinthians 11:3; Mark 4:11**).

*“Logic will get you from
A to Z; imagination will
get you everywhere.”*

The Blood

The Blood represents life. It is a specialized body fluid that is needed to keep every living thing alive. Humans can't live without blood. Without blood, the body's organs couldn't get the oxygen and nutrients they need to survive, we couldn't keep warm or cool off, fight infections, or get rid of our own waste products. Blood circulates through our body and delivers crucial substances like oxygen and nutrients to the body's cells. It also transports metabolic waste products away from those same cells. ***There is no substitute for blood; it cannot be man-made, manufactured, or***

synthesized. It is also well-known as having magical powers.

Qualities of blood

- Blood is life: Lev 17: 11a “For the life of the flesh is in the blood” the blood represents the life of the person. Genesis 9:4 “But you shall not eat flesh with its life, that is, its blood”
- Blood has a voice. Blood can speak. Hebrews 12:24b “the blood of Jesus that speaks greater things than the blood of Abel”. The blood can cry. Gen 4:10b
- Blood washes, cleanses, purifies and sanctifies. Hebrews 13:12 “Jesus sanctifies the people through His own blood.” 1 John 1:7b “and the blood of Jesus His Son cleanses us from all sin”

The Sacrifice

The word Sacrifice is derived from the Latin word sacrificium, which is a combination of the words sacer, meaning something set apart from the secular or profane for the use of supernatural powers, and facere, meaning “to make.” The term has acquired a popular and frequently secular use to describe some sort of renunciation or giving up of something valuable in order that something more valuable might be obtained; e.g., parents make sacrifices for their children, one sacrifices a limb for one’s country. But the original use of the term was peculiarly religious; this refers



to a cultic act in which objects were set apart or consecrated and offered to a god or some other supernatural power. Sacrifice and prayer are man's means of communicating in word or thought with the divine being, as an ultimate act of worship. Globally, sacrifice has been the very heart of every religious life. In a sense, what is always offered in sacrifice is, in one form or another, life itself. Sacrifice is a celebration of life, a recognition of its divine and imperishable nature. During sacrifice, the consecrated life of an offering is liberated as a sacred force that establishes a bond between the sacrificer and the sacred power. Through sacrifice, life is returned to its celestial source, regenerating the power or the life of that source; life is fed by life. Most times, the act of sacrifice involves the destruction of the offering, but this destruction, whether by burning, slaughter, or whatever means is not in itself the sacrifice. The method of killing an animal is the means by which its consecrated life is "liberated" and offered to the deity, just as the destruction of a food offering in an altar's fire is the means by which the deity receives the offering. This implies that the true meaning of Sacrifice involves the total act of offering and not merely the method in which it is performed.

In The Beginning



BLOOD COVENANT

The bible is a collection of books, written by 40+ authors in three main languages, Hebrew, Aramaic, and Koine Greek. This collection of books (66 in total) is actually split into two major sections, the Old Testament and the New Testament, representing the old and new agreements, or covenants, which God made with His people. A testament or covenant is simply an agreement between two parties.

There are 39 books in the Old Testament and 27 books in the New Testament. These books were written over a period of 1500 years. During these period, major changes in kingdom ruler ship, social customs, and political ideologies took place.

The book of Genesis (Gen1:1- 2:9) tells us the story of creation of the world and everything in it including the heavens and the earth. All things were made by God for His pleasure. The first man he named Adam, and the first woman, Eve. Everything God created was created to make life comfortable for the man/woman he created. The creation was in harmony with one another, there was peace, abundance, longevity etc. (Gen 2:16-17).

God needed man to be a free minded being, he wanted man to be able to make choices (he didn't want man operating like a robot). In (Gen 3:1-7) we see man made a choice; that choice was the fall of man into sin, the consequences of the fall is ultimate separation from the God our Creator and source of eternal life. (Rom 5:12).

According to Genesis 2:17; “But of the tree of the knowledge of good and

evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

Through this first man Adam, sin entered into the world bearing with it a grievous consequence of death. From that time onward, sin and death were passed to all men remember that all men were descendants of Adam. So, ever since all have sinned, all men are therefore judged. Thus judgement came to all men leading to condemnation of all men (Rom 5:14-19). The consequence of disobeying the instruction as read above is death. Adam sinned through disobedience to God, The immediate consequence of their sin is unexpected and also tragic. Just as the serpent said, their eyes were opened. They now understood many things, including good and evil. But this wasn't the wisdom either of them was hoping for. Immediately after Adam and Eve disobeyed God's command by eating of the fruit, they realized they were naked and they tried to cover their nakedness from God with the Fig leaves (Sin brings with it not only death but also shame, nakedness, fear).

But, Will God allow man He made in His image and likeness face the consequences of their disobedience DEATH as penalty of sin? **The devil is demanding judgement on man. He is reminding God of His word, MAN MUST DIE! Will God forgive man? Will God allow man to die?** Evidently, God cannot repent of His words (Isaiah 55:11) because it is set on a strong foundation (2timothy 2:19a) A foundation of truth and light.

Genesis 2:25 tells us pointedly that before their sin, Adam and Eve were both

naked and unashamed. They were truly innocent, so their nudity was sinless and free of shame. Now, instantly, they are aware and ashamed. Though they'd never worn clothes before, the knowledge of good and evil creates a fearful urge to cover themselves, to hide from each other, to mistrust the other person's motives and thoughts, and to protect themselves. As soon as they ate the forbidden fruit they became sinners. They were no longer innocent. They were now sinners by nature. Their very nature was changed. Changed from innocence to sinfulness. Now they had a sin nature. Now they knew they were sinners. Sin became a part of human experience. And now they tried to cover up their sin with aprons made of fig leaves. More than that, they tried to hide from God in the trees of the Garden.

Redemption of man from sin and its consequences

As Death requires shedding of blood. Redemption of man from sin and its consequences including the devil - his accuser, will also require shedding of blood because almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission (Hebrews 9:22). This is because the life of the flesh is in the blood (Lev 17: 11).

What can save man?

God in his infinite wisdom before time began knew that man will fall; He had already put up a redemptive plan to reconcile man back to himself. He needed to stabilize His creation which He loves so much. He knew the apron of leaves which they sewed for themselves is very temporary, cannot give them the covering they desired.

God had to make right, the errors of man. He engaged man in a discussion, first for man to understand he has erred and the consequences of his action. He chastised man, his wife and the serpent. He saw the weakness and vulnerability of man in his sinful state and as a loving God and father that he is, he needed to get them comfortable again to relate with him. God had to cleanse them from their sin and its consequent shame and fear. He had to cover their nakedness and cloth their shame with the skin of animals. In order to make this clothing of skin, an animal had to die. This is the first recorded physical death in the Scripture, its blood was shed as the first sacrifice ever recorded in history. God Himself is the one who takes the animal's life as a sacrifice to Himself in order to purge the sin of Adam & Eve as a covering to free them from the grave penalty of sin & death. The coats of skin with which God clothed Adam and Eve represent righteousness provided by Him in which they could stand in His holy presence.

Since a life had to be sacrificed before they could be clothed with "coats of skins", there was a substitutionary death. The life of the animal was given in exchange for the life of Adam (Genesis 3:21). Here, we see God lay the foundation for animal sacrifice, thus revealing divine instructions on sacrifice and covering of sins. In the course of time, Adam will put his children through this practice which he must have seen God perform in Eden. No wonder, Abel, followed suit by offering an animal sacrifice by shedding the blood of the animal in worship to God. It describes the first worship service and God's acceptance of a sacrifice in worship. Our God is to be worshipped through a sacrifice (Genesis 4:4).

Starting with Adam's first son Cain who is the first man born into the world (Adam & Eve were created beings). In my opinion, I feel Cain must have grown up perceiving God as unfair in His judgement. First on his parents and now on him. This may have led him to develop this anger and lack of respect towards God and His offering. This he further exhibited in Gen 4:13 when he replied God after he had slain his brother Abel "my punishment is greater than I can bear". Generations to come followed his foot step and by the tenth generation, the world had so deteriorated that there were little left over that was worth rescuing. God decided to wipe away man but spared only Noah (with his immediate family) whom was recorded as just and perfect in his generation.

Man's effort to save himself

From the time of fall of man in Eden, man has been trying to save himself and to relate with God in several ways through blood covenant sacrifice. This gave birth to different religions across the world. We will consider few of these religions and their blood covenant sacrifices

Some Popular Religions

Buddhism: In Buddhism, the monastic code strictly prohibits both bhikkhus (monks) and bhikkhunis (nuns) from causing harm to any living being. This means they are not allowed to take the life of any creature. On the other hand, for the general Buddhist community, non-violence is encouraged through the promotion of the Five Precepts. These precepts act as guidelines for leading a virtuous life. Additionally, across the Buddhist world, there is a strong discouragement against offering meat and alcohol

at Buddhist altars. Offering meat is seen as an act of sacrifice, while consuming alcohol is considered a violation of the Five Precepts.

Hinduism: In Hinduism, it is common for food offerings to be vegetarian. However, animal sacrifice continues to be an important ritual in certain regions and remains prevalent in popular Hinduism. This practice is observed in the states of Assam, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura in Eastern India, and in the nation of Nepal. The sacrificial rituals typically involve the slaying of goats, chickens, pigeons, and male Water buffaloes. It's important to note that in some sects of Hinduism, based on the principle of ahimsa (non-violence), any form of human or animal sacrifice is strictly forbidden.

China: In China, the act of sacrifice, just like other aspects of religion, has been present at various levels throughout history. In ancient China, the primary focus of imperial worship was the grand and intricate sacrifices performed by the emperor to honor heaven and earth. Additionally, historical records indicate that sacrifices, including human sacrifice, were sometimes associated with the passing of a ruler. This was believed to be appropriate as it symbolized the ruler being accompanied in death by those who had served him in life. However, since the common people were not allowed to take part in imperial sacrifices, they directed their worship towards various gods, both universal and local, by making sacrifices. Additionally, ancestor worship has consistently been the most widespread form of religion in China's extensive history. It was the duty of the household's leader to ensure that offerings to the deceased ancestors were

regularly renewed. The integration of these practices with established religions like Buddhism and Daoism had a significant influence on the religious landscape of China.

Japan: In ancient Japan, offerings held a significant role in religious practices due to the nature of the relationship between the people and their gods. This relationship often seemed like a transaction or negotiation rather than pure adoration. Initially, the offerings were likely made on an individual basis, but over time, they evolved into collective rituals. This shift was particularly evident as the emperor consolidated all powers, including religious authority, and acted as the representative of the entire populace. In earlier times, human sacrifices were customary for honoring natural deities and during burials, but this practice gradually declined by the early Middle Ages. Instead, the Japanese began offering various items to the gods, encompassing everything that mankind deems essential for life, such as food, clothing, and shelter. Additionally, they presented items that were considered useful and enjoyable, including means of transportation, tools, weapons, and objects of entertainment. These offerings served as substitutes for the previous human sacrifices and represented the gratitude and devotion of the people towards their deities. The customs and rituals associated with the traditional religion of Shintō underwent modifications with the arrival of Confucianism and Buddhism in Japan during the 5th and 6th centuries CE.

Ancient Greece: The Homeric poems provide detailed accounts of sacrificial rituals in ancient Greece, offering the most comprehensive

descriptions. These rites, which remained largely unchanged for over 10 centuries, can be categorized into two types. The first type is the "thysia," which involved burning a portion of the sacrificial animal and then partaking in a celebratory feast offered to the Olympian deities. These rituals were typically performed during the daytime as a means to serve the gods and establish communion with them.

In addition to the rites (thysia) dedicated to the Olympian deities, the Homeric poems also mention another type of ritual called "sphagia." These ceremonies were performed to appease or ward off the malevolent chthonic powers associated with the infernal or underworld deities. During these solemn and nocturnal rituals, the sacrificial animal was either completely burned or buried.

Apart from the official or semi-official rites, the popular religious practices, already evident in Homer's writings, encompassed a wide range of sacrifices. People from all walks of life, regardless of their social class, offered various animals, vegetables, fruits, cheese, and honey as acts of expiation, supplication, or thanksgiving.

Moreover, the practice of engaging in secret worship, referred to as "the mysteries," gained significant popularity during ancient Greece. These secretive cults often offered promises of immortality or the opportunity to develop a personal connection with a deity. The prominence of these mystery cults notably increased during the Hellenistic period.

Judaism: In Judaism, human sacrifice is explicitly prohibited as it is considered a form of murder. The Akedah, the story of the binding of Isaac, holds great significance for Jews as it serves as a pivotal moment in the rejection of human sacrifice. Leviticus 20:2 and Deuteronomy 18:10 explicitly prohibit the giving of children to the deity Moloch, reinforcing the rejection of child sacrifice within the Jewish faith. Engaging in human sacrifice was regarded as a heinous act punishable by stoning in Judaism. The Tanakh, or Hebrew Bible, strongly condemns such practices, considering them to be barbaric customs associated with worshippers of Moloch (e.g., Psalms 106:37).

The destruction of the Second Temple in 70 CE brought about a significant transformation in Jewish worship. Prior to this event, sacrifice held a central role in Israelite worship, with various categories of sacrificial rites that had developed over the course of Jewish history. These sacrificial practices were intricately outlined in the Torah, forming a meticulously detailed system. Following the destruction of the Temple, the sacrificial system came to an end, and prayer became the primary mode of worship. Although Orthodox prayer books in modern Judaism still include prayers for the restoration of the sacrificial cult in a rebuilt Temple, Reform Judaism has either modified or abolished these prayers. Reform Judaism views sacrifice as a formerly suitable but now outdated form of worship. Some Conservative congregations have also adjusted the language concerning sacrifices in their prayers to align with this perspective.

Traditional Religion & Cult

Sacrificing to God by man, emphasizes the supremacy of the Supreme Being. Man admits the superiority of God but believes that God can be



manipulated to dance to man's own music. This brings out the religio-magico dimensions of sacrifice among the Igbo of Nigeria. Sacrifices can be distinguished between the religious and the magical. On the religious dimension, the Supreme Being, Chukwu is the sole beneficiary of sacrifice in which man acknowledges His supremacy while on the magical dimension, the Supreme

Being Chukwu (God) is open to manipulation by man.

So many myths surround the Yoruba Ogboni secret cult, Sierra Leone's ancient Mende, Temne chiefdoms' Poro (men), Sande (women) cults, the Liberian Vai people's Mende-Temne Poro cult called Beri and the Sande's Bundu. The Yoruba Ogboni society of the old Oyo Empire was a powerful cult notorious for its power to enthrone and dethrone traditional rulers, as well as powers that permeated Yoruba political organizations like the judiciary, governance among others.

There are a plethora of metaphysical powers that initiates of blood, especially in fraternities and cults wield and which entrap those in search

of such authorities. Believing in the potent power of the Earth as a binding force, Ogboni use the edan (a twin object of a man and woman pegged on a cylindrical brass spare) in their lledi (shrine house) and sprinkles of blood to subtly encode obedience to rules and secrets. Not only do they ensure secrecy of affairs among its initiates, espirit-de-corps that is prized out of the initiates by blood oaths suborns potential squealers off revelations of their secrets. Blood oaths, are administered to safeguard secrets and ensure they do not leak to third parties. They were also to secure loyalty of one to another. Oaths also carve brotherhood where none exists. They flower greatly among African elite, especially among power cabals who run to them for metaphysical shields at moments of existential turmoil and travails. Indeed, judges, politicians, lawyers and many leaders of societies are said to belong to these fraternal secret cults, all in the stampede for power and protection against harsh weathers of life. Pastors, Imams and many society leaders are said to be card-carrying members of the cult. Fraternities, however, come with a great price. Fathers are reputed to have slept with their daughters as one of the conditions for such powers, while metaphysical offerings of beloved ones at covens are widespread. At the death of their lords, their corpses are requested by living initiates, allegedly with the brief to sever the hearts off their limp cavities.

As much as human ritual sacrifices, blood oaths and cannibalism may not pass religious and moral tests, they are a reflection of the crossroads we find ourselves as Africans as they today litter the whole landscape. There are still many parts of Nigeria today where human flesh is cuisine, especially as requirement for money rituals. Newspapers are awash with

them. As elections get closer, this practice increases as politicians seek spiritual buy-in into their ambitions which most times demand human sacrifices. Don't we consider it a moral and spiritual equivocation that, for us to live, our fellow creations must die?

Islam: The influence of pre-Islamic Arab practices is faintly visible in the way Muslims perceive the act of animal slaughter, as they consider it a religious act. Muslims also celebrate feasts as a fulfillment of vows or as an expression of gratitude for good fortune. However, these festive meals do not involve any sacrificial rituals. On the last day of the hajj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, Muslims celebrate Eid al-Adha ("Festival of Sacrifice"). Families who are financially capable may choose to perform a ritualistic animal sacrifice during this occasion. Muslims have the option to sacrifice an acceptable animal, such as a sheep, goat, camel, or cow, during Eid al-Adha, but this ritual is not obligatory. The significance of this celebration lies not in the act of sacrifice itself, but rather in the visitation to the sacred city of Mecca during the hajj pilgrimage.

Exploring the Ritual of Sacrifice: We will explore the ritual of sacrifice in six aspects: The Offeror, Sacrificial Materials, Timing and Location, Methodology of Offering, Recipient of the Offering, and Motivation behind the Act of Offering.

1. The Offeror

In order to establish a connection with the gods, it is necessary to have an

intermediary, which can be an individual or a group (such as a family, clan, tribe, nation, or secret society) possessing certain qualifications. Unauthorized individuals offering sacrifices are not accepted and are strictly forbidden, often resulting in severe consequences. In ancient China, sacrifices were overseen by either the head of the family or the ruler of the town or state, rather than by a professional priesthood.

In African cultures, the responsibility of conducting sacrifices often falls upon elderly men or the elders of a tribe. In Australia, the old men, who hold great wisdom and authority, take on the role of leading sacrificial rituals. In matriarchal societies, like certain parts of West Africa, the oldest woman within a family assumes the role of a priestess. Additionally, the king holds a significant position in sacrificial practices, particularly in states where the king serves as both a sacred ruler and a religious authority. In the ancient Egyptian civilization, the Pharaoh was revered as a divine being, considered to be a descendant of the sun god Re. In many religions, priests serve as intermediaries between the people and the gods. However, becoming a priest requires fulfilling substantial requirements, including undergoing extensive and rigorous training, maintaining discipline, and undergoing some form of consecration.

2. Sacrificial Materials: Sacrificial offerings can take different forms:

- Blood offerings involve the sacrifice of an animal or even a human.
- Bloodless offerings involve the use of alcoholic drinks or vegetation.

- There is also a distinct category of divine offerings.
- However, this book will primarily focus on blood sacrifice.

Blood sacrifice:

Ritualistic Blood Offerings: Blood sacrifice refers to a religious ritual that entails the shedding of blood. It involves the act of offering blood to a deity as a means of propitiation or homage. Blood sacrifice serves various purposes, such as promoting earth fertility, purification, and expiation. The bloodshed involved can come from either an animal or a human.

Animal sacrifice:

Ritualistic Animal Offerings: Animal sacrifice refers to the ceremonial act of killing and presenting an animal as an offering during religious rituals. The purpose of this practice is to appease or gain favor with a deity. While animal sacrifice was once widespread in Europe and the Ancient Near East until the rise of Christianity, it continues to be observed in certain religious traditions. In cultures such as the ancient and modern Greeks, the whole or specific parts of the sacrificial animal are offered as part of the ritual.

In certain cultures, a feast is held where certain parts of the sacrificial animal are consumed, while the remaining parts are burned as an offering. The act of offering the entire animal as a sacrifice is referred to as a holocaust. The earliest evidence of animal sacrifice in archaeological records can be traced back to ancient Egypt. The oldest burial sites in Egypt containing animal remains have been discovered within the Badari culture of Upper Egypt, which thrived between 4400 and 4000 BCE.

BLOOD COVENANT

At one archaeological site, separate graves were discovered containing the remains of sheep and goats, while at another site, gazelles were found placed at the feet of multiple human burials. Another cemetery, uncovered at Hierakonpolis and dating back to 3000 BCE, revealed a more diverse range of animal remains. Alongside domesticated animals, such as baboons and hippopotami, were also found. These non-domestic species may have been sacrificed as a tribute to esteemed individuals or buried near those who once owned them.

As stated by Herodotus, animal sacrifice in later Dynastic Egypt was limited to specific livestock, including sheep, cattle, swine, and geese. Each type of sacrifice was accompanied by a set of rituals and rules. Animal sacrifice was a common practice among various ancient civilizations in the Near East, such as Ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt, Persia, and also among the Hebrews.

In contrast to the Greeks, who had developed a rationale to retain the most delectable parts of the sacrificial animal for human consumption during communal gatherings, these cultures typically positioned the entire animal on the fire near the altar, where it was either burned or occasionally buried. The worship practices in ancient Greek religion typically involved sacrificing domesticated animals at the altar, accompanied by hymns and prayers. The altar, often situated outside the temple structure and sometimes unassociated with a temple altogether, serves as a focal point. The sacrificial animal, chosen for its flawless qualities, is adorned with garlands and other adornments. It is then led in a ceremonial procession

towards the altar, with a girl at the forefront carrying a basket on her head, concealing the knife. Following a series of rituals, the animal is ceremonially slaughtered above the altar. As the animal falls, all the women present are expected to vocalize their emotions by crying out in high-pitched, shrill tones.

The blood of the sacrificial animal is carefully collected and poured over the altar. The animal is then butchered at the altar, and any inedible parts such as internal organs and bones are burned as an offering to the deity. Meanwhile, the meat is separated to be prepared for consumption by the participants, with the prominent individuals often sampling it right there. The temple typically retains the animal's skin, which is later sold to tanners.

The animals chosen for sacrifice, ranked in terms of preference, are bulls or oxen, followed by cows, sheep (which are the most commonly used), goats, pigs (with piglets considered the most affordable mammal), and poultry (though other birds or fish are rarely used). According to Greek beliefs, it is believed that the sacrificial animal willingly embraces its role in the act of sacrifice.



Human Sacrifice:

Human sacrifice refers to the act of offering the life of a human being as a sacred tribute to a deity or god, acknowledging the significance of human blood as a sacred life force. This practice involves the intentional killing of one or more humans as part of a ritual. The primary purpose of human sacrifice is typically to seek favor, appease gods, honor a human ruler or authoritative/priestly figure, pay homage to the spirits of deceased ancestors, or serve as a retainer sacrifice.

Throughout history, human life has been considered the most precious offering for sacrifice, sometimes utilized as a form of penance. Human sacrifice can be traced across various cultures, indicating its prevalence, with different intentions and purposes. These intentions can range from seeking communion with a god and experiencing a divine connection to seeking forgiveness or making amends, as well as fostering fertility and prosperity within the earthly realm.

There are two main categories of human sacrifice observed historically:

- The act of presenting a human being as an offering to a god or deity.
- The burial or killing of individuals or slaves who were meant to accompany the deceased into the afterlife.

The reasons behind human sacrifice are ultimately rooted in the same motivations that drive religious sacrifice as a whole. The primary purpose of human sacrifice is often to seek favorable outcomes and appease the

gods. Instances of human sacrifice have been observed in the context of dedicating completed structures, such as temples or bridges. In ancient Japan, legends mention the practice of "hitobashira" or "human pillar," where maidens were buried alive at the foundation or in proximity to certain constructions as a means of safeguarding the buildings from disasters or enemy assaults. Similar accounts of this practice can be found in the Balkans, such as in the legends surrounding the Building of Skadar and the Bridge of Art.

In Mexico, the belief that the sun required human sustenance resulted in the annual sacrifice of thousands of victims as part of the Aztec and Nahua calendrical maize (corn) ritual. During the re-consecration of the Great Pyramid of Tenochtitlan in 1487, the Aztecs documented the sacrifice of approximately 80,400 prisoners over a four-day period. According to Ross Hassig, author of Aztec Warfare, estimates suggest that "between 10,000 and 80,400 individuals" were sacrificed during this significant ceremony.

Human sacrifice can be employed to seek the favor of gods during times of warfare. In the legends of Homer, Iphigeneia was intended to be sacrificed by her father Agamemnon in order to appease Artemis and gain her support for the Greeks in the Trojan War. Additionally, certain beliefs in the afterlife suggest that the deceased can benefit from the sacrifice of individuals during their funeral rites. Civilizations like the Mongols, Scythians, early Egyptians, and various Mesoamerican chiefs would accompany a significant portion of their household, including servants and concubines, to the next world.

This practice is known as "retainer sacrifice," where the leader's loyal retainers would be sacrificed alongside their master to ensure their continued service in the afterlife. In certain regions of Africa, where human sacrifice was connected to ancestral worship, some slaves of the deceased would be buried alive with them or placed beneath them in the grave after being killed. Archaeological excavations conducted in Egypt and the ancient Middle East have unveiled evidence of numerous instances where servants were buried alongside the funerary belongings of the deceased.

The tradition in China of burying the emperor's servants alongside him persisted on and off until the 17th century. In the African Asante culture, during the Festival of New Yams, the victims sacrificed as first-fruit offerings were typically criminals, although slaves were also among those killed.

3. Timing and Location

Sacrifices can be classified into two categories: regular and special. Regular sacrifices are performed consistently, occurring on a daily, weekly, monthly, or seasonal basis. These may include rituals such as planting, harvest celebrations, and New Year ceremonies. On the other hand, special sacrifices are reserved for specific occasions. They are conducted during times of danger, sickness, drought, birth, death, construction projects, victorious battles, or moments of gratitude and seeking divine favor. The most commonly used location for sacrifices is the altar.

The altar could take various forms like a table, a pillar, a hill of earth, a stone, or even a pile of stones. In early times, the Hebrews and other Semitic peoples often used an upright stone called "matztzeva" as the altar for their gods. These altars were established at locations where the deity had revealed itself, often referred to as the "house of God" or "bet el." Additionally, many cultures considered the altar to be the centre or representation of the universe. The ancient Greeks, for example, viewed the grave marker, whether it was a mound of earth or a stone, as the earth altar used for making sacrifices. Similarly, the earth altar, known as the omphalos or "the navel" of the earth, held significance as the central point from which terrestrial life originated. In Vedic India, the altar was seen as a microcosm, with each part symbolizing different aspects of the universe. Its construction was seen as a representation of the creation of the cosmos, making it a profound and meaningful structure.

4. Methodology of Offering,

After pouring out the sacrificial blood as an offering to the god, burning is a widely used method to present sacrifices. In Judaism, the significant sacrifices ('ola and zevah) include the ritual burning of the oblation, whether it is an animal or vegetation, either completely or partially. Similarly, for the Babylonians, fire played a crucial role in sacrifice, and the fire god Girru-Nusku acted as an intermediary between the gods and humans, ensuring the conveyance of all oblations to the divine realm.

In many religious practices, different modes of sacrifice are employed based on the deities being worshiped. Burning is often used as a suitable

method to offer sacrifices to celestial deities, while burial is frequently chosen as the appropriate mode for sacrifices to earth deities. For instance, in ancient Greece, sacrifices to the chthonic or underworld powers were often buried rather than burned. In some cases, they were burned near the ground or in a trench. Similarly, in Vedic India, the blood and entrails of animals sacrificed on the fire altar to the sky gods were placed on the ground as an offering to the earth deities, including ghosts and malevolent spirits. In West Africa, yams and fowls that are sacrificed to enhance the fertility of the earth are directly planted in the soil.

When it comes to sacrifices involving burning or burial, as well as the shedding of blood, the death of the human or animal victim, although performed ritually, can be seen as secondary to the sacrificial act. However, there are certain sacrifices, such as live burial and burning, where the ritual killing itself serves as the method by which the offering is made.

There are also forms of sacrifice that do not require the death of the offering. For instance, in ancient Greece, fruits and vegetables were offered at the "pure" altar of Apollo at Delos, the shrine of Athena at Lindus, and the altar of Zeus in Athens. These "fireless oblations" (*apura hiera*) were particularly fitting for the deities associated with vegetation and fertility, such as Demeter and Dionysus. Similarly, in Egypt, bloodless offerings of food and drink were presented by placing them on a mat or table before the god in a daily ceremony called “performing the presentation of the divine oblations.” In both Greek and Egyptian rituals,

such offerings were not intended for consumption by the worshippers. However, it is believed that the priests or temple attendants may have secretly partaken of them. In ancient Israel, on the contrary, the food offerings placed on the "table of the shewbread" (known as the "bread of the presence" of God) were considered accessible to the priests, who could distribute them to the laity. In Hinduism, the daily offering of cooked rice and vegetables, once consecrated, is distributed by the priests to the worshippers as the deity's "grace" (prasada). In some cases the sacrificial gifts are put out to be eaten by an animal representative of the deity.

5. Recipient of the Offering

Sacrifices are often given to beings that are revered or worshipped in religious practices. However, sacrifices are not typically made to human beings unless they have been elevated to the status of deities in some manner. Depending on the belief system, sacrifices may be offered exclusively to gods, while in other cases they may be made to the deity, spirits, and ancestors. In certain traditions, sacrifices are specifically dedicated to the spirits and departed individuals who are seen as intermediaries between the divine and humans. As an illustration, the Nkole people of Uganda are reported to refrain from making sacrifices directly to God, because they believe that God does not desire sacrifices. However, on the third day after the new moon, they do make offerings to the guardian spirits (emandwa) and at the shrines of their ancestors (emizimu), going as far back as three generations. Worship of spirits and ancestors, which often involves the offering of sacrifices, is observed in

various cultures across the world. In fact, some scholars suggest that ancestors are likely the primary recipients of sacrifices in non-Western traditions

6. Motivation behind the Act of Offering

Throughout history, people have made sacrifices with various intentions in mind. While it's impossible to mention all of them, there are some notable ones. In each individual sacrificial ceremony, multiple intentions can be conveyed. Ultimately, the purpose of all sacrifices is to build a positive connection with the sacred realm and to bring forth the influential and effective power of the sacred.

7. Appeasement and punishment

Throughout cultures, serious illnesses, droughts, pestilences, epidemics, famines, and other misfortunes have consistently been attributed to supernatural influences. These events are often seen as consequences of transgressions against the sacred order, whether intentional or unintentional, committed by individuals or communities. These transgressions disrupt the relationship with the sacred and hinder the flow of divine energy. As a result, in times of personal or communal crisis, it has been deemed necessary to make offerings in order to restore harmony and seek divine assistance.

In the Yoruba culture of West Africa, it is necessary to offer blood sacrifices to the gods, particularly the earth deities, who are believed to be the divine enforcers of justice for wrongdoing. For individuals, this sacrificial

offering can be a fowl or a goat, while for a whole community, it can involve numerous animals (in the past, human sacrifices were also practiced). After being consecrated and ritually slain, these offerings are either buried, burned, or left exposed, but they are never consumed or shared by the person making the sacrifice.

There exist certain types of sacrifices where the victim acts as a substitute for the guilty. In specific West African cults, when an individual believes they are deserving of punishment by the gods, they offer an animal as a substitute and transfer their sins onto it. The chosen animal is then ritually sacrificed, and it receives proper funeral rites as if it were a human being. As a result, the guilty person metaphorically dies, allowing an innocent individual to start afresh and embark on a new life journey.

8. Scapegoat

The term "scapegoat" can be understood as someone who is held responsible and punished for the mistakes, faults, or misdeeds of others, often for the sake of convenience. Additionally, it can refer to a goat onto which the sins of the people are symbolically placed, and then the goat is sent away into the wilderness (Lev. 16:21-22). The practice of using scapegoats has been prevalent for a long time and has involved various animals, as well as human beings.

In ancient Greece, human scapegoats known as "pharmakoi" were employed to lessen the impact of a plague or other calamity, or sometimes to prevent such misfortunes altogether. Early Roman law allowed an

innocent individual to voluntarily bear the punishment of another who had admitted their own guilt. Christianity draws upon this concept in its teachings of justification and the belief that Jesus Christ, as both God and man, sacrificed himself to atone for the sins of all humanity.

God's position on flesh

Concerning the original diet of mankind and animals; God in His finished creation commanded that both man and beast shall feed only on vegetation (herbs and fruits only). It was His intention that the creation follow His command from that moment forward in perfect harmony and obedience (Genesis 1:29-30). The purpose of the plants and fruit are for the provision of food for the animals and man. All the animals and every human were to eat from the plant kingdom; they were not to eat flesh because animals were not given to man as food till after the Flood.

However, a new command comes in only after man fell into sin (Genesis 3:14-15), thus introducing enmity between the seed of the woman and the seed of the animal. The friendship between the animal kingdom and the humankind was replaced with enmity and limitation. No wonder in Genesis 9:3, God granted permission to man to eat flesh, but not with its blood.

God in His plan to instil into man a deeper understanding of the sacredness of the blood of His creation, gave strict instruction to Noah and his sons concerning the blood which symbolizes life, whether of Man or beast Genesis 9:4-6, with a strict warning and consequence if disobeyed. He

warned that man must not eat meat with blood still in it; If anyone takes human life; whether animal or human, he will be punished. God said “I will punish with death any animal that takes a human life. Because human beings were made like God, so whoever murders one of them will be killed by someone else”.

Later in Genesis, God will require the sacrifice of animals to provide a blood covering for human sin. God made a distinction between the clean and unclean animals which we believe is for future reference to the offering up of acceptable sacrifices (Leviticus 11:1-47). For every sacrifice involving blood in the Old Testament practice, the blood symbolically represented life. Subsequently, we see the same practice continuing down through the patriarchal age (Genesis 8:20; 12:7; 13:4, 18; 15:9-11; 22:1-18, etc.). The first as recorded in Gen 8:20-21 by Noah. He chose the clean animals and birds and offered a burnt offering unto the lord, and the bible recorded that the lord smelled the pleasing scent and thought to himself never to destroy the living thing again. In the Mosaic period of Old Testament history, definite laws were prescribed by God regarding the different kinds of sacrifices that were to be offered and the manner in which the offering was to be made. The offering of stated sacrifices became indeed a prominent and distinctive feature of the whole period (Exodus 12:3-27; Leviticus 23:5-8; Numbers 9:2-14).

CHAPTER TWO
COVENANT

Acovenant is a kind of promise, a contract, and a binding agreement between two parties. It's an agreement between God and man, an accord whose terms are set by God. In these divine agreements, God is bound by Himself to sustain, sanctify, and exalt man as a reward for man's commitment to serve Him and keep His commandments.

"God is bound by Himself to sustain, sanctify, and exalt man as a reward for man's commitment to serve Him and keep His commandments."

The Background of Blood Covenant

Blood covenant is built on the oldest covenant rite known to human history since creation. God is the author, founder and originator of blood covenant. Beginning from the time God introduced blood covenant into the world of

men, ancient people began to practice it, using diverse methods and forms. The kingdom of darkness quickly adopted it, and from eternities began to practice it between his agents and cohorts. The devil, has heartlessly used it against his victims to place them into perpetual bondage, curse, affliction and misery. Today, the practice of blood covenant has become a culture and a custom to several people of diverse cultures, customs, traditions, race, creed, ethnicity language and class in different parts of the world. In the spiritual realm, the kingdom of darkness which is headed by devil, quickly embraced this practice of blood covenant, and is still using it to put his victim into unending captivity. However, the mode and method which the kingdom of darkness draws his prey to blood covenant is quite different from God's process and method of blood covenant. In God's blood covenant; love, caring, protection and the eternal life of his children in Christ Jesus is his concern (John 10:10b). But in devil's covenant; wickedness, hatred, destruction, and final damnation in hell of the souls of his victim is his singular objective (John 10:10a)

The Traditional Perspective of Blood Covenant.

A blood covenant is a powerful spiritual connection that binds individuals, families, groups, and even communities together. It involves a process where the skin of the parties involved is cut, allowing blood to be released. This blood is collected and placed in a native kolanut, which is then shared amongst the individuals or parties involved. In some cases, the covenanting blood is mixed with wine, a hot drink, or local palm wine, and distributed for everyone involved to partake in together.

Blood covenants come in various types, each serving different interests, reasons, or purposes. It's crucial for all individuals or parties involved to be aware of the consequences that may arise if they fail to uphold their end of the covenant. Typically, the conditions that the covenant requires to be fulfilled are clearly outlined, accompanied by strict warnings to ensure adherence.

Blood Covenants in Old Testament

A blood covenant is the strongest form of covenant any two people could enter into. Blood-brotherhood relationships are of a stronger tie than any other in existence. It's a global ancient practise that can be witnessed when two people want to go into marriage, business deals or friendship. The covenant is made when the blood of two individuals is mingled. It could be done by cutting the palms of the individuals and then the shaking of hands mixes the blood together. It could also be that a few drops of blood from each person could be mingled in a glass of wine and then drunk by both, although the Bible forbid the drinking of blood. In either case, the blood is mixed, thus indicating that two lives were mixed. Sometimes, an animal's blood could be shed as representative of both individuals mingling their lives together. The cutting of the skin and mingling of blood leaves a permanent scar as a reminder of the covenant from that time on. In old western movies, we see two people making a blood covenant by cutting an incision on their wrists, joining hands, and lifting them to heaven in a promise, a covenant, a co-mingling of lives. The scar remaining was called "the mark of the covenant."

Marriage As A Blood Covenants Sacrifice

Marriage, as God intended it, is a sacred covenant between a man, a woman, and God. Understanding and living your marriage covenant out is crucial to a fulfilling and lasting marriage. In the Old Testament, God made several covenants with His people. The act of making a covenant was no empty ritual, but a solemn and sacred event. Making a covenant required a ceremony in which an animal was sacrificed. The sacrifice was a symbol of the covenant relationship being entered into. And so living your marriage covenant costs a life.

The sacrifice symbolized the death of each party to the covenant (Hebrews 9:16-17). So it is in the covenant of marriage. Each party was saying in effect, “That animal symbolizes my death. As I enter into this covenant, I enter by death...death to myself. I am giving up my right to live for myself; I am living my marriage covenant by dying to myself.”

Each party is essentially saying to the other: “I will die for you. From now on, your interests and needs take precedence over my own. I no longer live for myself; I live for you.” Each lays down his life for the other. The covenant that secures a marriage is sacrificial and permanent. Building a loving and fulfilling marriage requires sacrifice. By dying to self you are living your marriage covenant.

God’s Covenant with Man is symbolized by Blood Covenant

The Noahic Blood Covenant

It’s worth noting that though God announced his covenant with Noah and all creation before the flood (Gen 6:18), it was after the flood had receded, that Noah who, knowing what moves God, had to quickly offer blood sacrifices to God as burnt offering Genesis 8:20-22. The blood sacrifice which the Lord perceived as a sweet smelling savour, moved God to honour /establish His covenant with man forever (Gen 8:20—9:17).

The Abrahamic Blood Covenant

God made a blood covenant as a promise to a people He has chosen for Himself. This covenant was originally for Abraham’s physical descendants but was later extended, spiritually, to all those who, like Abraham, believe in God (Galatians 3:7; Genesis 15:6). God’s promise of eternal blessing is given only on the basis of faith in the saving blood of His Son, Jesus Christ (Hebrews 9:12).

In Gen 15: 9-14, Abraham offered blood sacrifices to the lord, and God

responded by instituting a covenant of preservation, multiplication etc. with him.

When God called Abraham out of his hometown and away from all familiar things, He gave Abraham some promises. He asks Abraham to find and kill a heifer, a ram, a goat, a dove, and a pigeon. Then, Abraham was to cut them in half (except the birds) and lay the pieces in two rows, leaving a path through the center (Genesis 15:9-10). This type of ritual was done to “seal” the promises made. Through this blood covenant, God was confirming primarily three promises He had made to Abraham: the promise of heirs, of land, and of blessings (Genesis 12:2-3). This type of blood covenant is called a self-maledictory oath. The parties involved would walk the path between the slaughtered animals so to say, “May this be done to me if I do not keep my oath.” Jeremiah 34:18-19 also speaks about this type of oath-making.

A critical analysis of the circumcision of every male child from Abraham could be interpreted as God’s seal on blood covenant with man. When a Jewish child is circumcised, it is commonly said of him that he is caused to enter into the covenant of Abraham. The blood covenant is clearly seen in the rite of circumcision. Otherwise, the account of Moses faced by death would have been obscure but for the unravelling of this mystery of blood covenant. How could Moses (Exodus 4:20-26) have borne the message of death to the uncircumcised first-born sons of the land of Egypt, but for Zipporah (Moses’ wife) who intuitively did the right thing at the appropriate time. It is as Zipporah had said, we are newly covenanted to

each other, and to God, and we should have been covenanted to slaughter (or death) by blood. In essence, the covenant was to pass through the seed of Abraham unto all the families of the earth.

A close look at the covenant that was manifested in Abraham's circumcision, and in the slaying of the sacrificial lamb provided in place of Isaac's offer, reveals a verifying blood covenant between God and the descendants of Abraham, and ultimately to all mankind.

Mosaic Blood Covenant

The Mosaic Covenant is a blood covenant that requires blood to be sprinkled on the tabernacle, the scroll and all the people (Hebrews 9:19-21). God established the Mosaic covenant just after the emancipation of Abraham's descendants from oppression in a foreign land (Gen 15:13–14; Exodus 19:4–6; 20:2). The lord demanded from Pharaoh, that the people be set free so they could go and offer sacrifices to Him. The blood of animals will here serve as a covering, or an atonement for the sins of the people. The animal's life was given in place of the sinner's life. God has chosen Israel as a people to Himself; by demand, Israel must keep the covenant of God by submitting to its requirements (Exodus 20–23). This is required as a mandate to separate themselves from the surrounding nations and be separated unto God in holiness, so that God's wisdom and greatness may be evident to neighbouring nations (Deuteronomy 4:6–8).

Offering a blood sacrifice as a sacrificial worship, particularly on the Day of Atonement (Lev 16), will automatically atone for Israel's sin for one year; a symbol that expresses God's forgiveness of their sins for that year.

From a review of Exodus 2:24; we could tag the deliverance of Israel from the Egyptian bondage “A remembrance of God’s blood – promise” with Abraham. Isaac and Jacob. A relationship that is made possible because of the blood tie. Additionally, a review of the Mosaic blood covenant gives a seemingly befitting working definition for our purpose. According to the theory, the function of blood is not only to atone, but moreover to effect a sacramental union of the parties in the blood of a common life. Admittedly, it is this assurance that appeals to the undivided loyalty on the part of the Israelites – the blood united people. The religious and social life of Israel was, therefore, based on the continuity of God’s covenant. So Israel was expected to respond positively in obedience to this blood covenant (Exodus 19:4-5 and Deuteronomy 26:16-19). Going through the prophetic history of Israel, this covenant challenge to Israel is a recurrent theme through the books of kings... In these books their continued existence as a nation is made to rest on their covenant obligation. In the same vein, it is pertinent to note that God’s covenant ideals are in a continuum, because there exists a correlation between the covenant features of Abraham, and that given or renewed at Sinai under the Mosaic tutelage. ...the indications of a divine epiphany and the aspect of awe and dread that surrounded Abraham’s reception of the covenant in Gen. 15:17, similarly greeted Israel when the covenant was delivered from Sinai in Ex. 19:18. The smoke, fire pot, and flaming torch of Genesis 15, were matched by the smoke, kiln and fire of Exodus 19. The Sinaitic experience, therefore, under the leadership of Moses, was not unconnected with the significance of blood which, of course, is the issue at stake. This was because half of the sacrificial blood was offered to God, being poured at the altar of the mercy

seat, while the other half was sprinkled upon the people Exodus 24:6, 8,11. All Mosaic ceremonies that ensured from Sinai had more sacredness attached to the blood. Death penalty was imposed upon anyone that eat any kind of blood, Lev. 17:14. The blood of animals, were made sacred, and must be held, respectfully, as a token of that life which is the sinner's need, and which is God's splendid gift and highest choice. Animals used for food, have their blood poured out on the ground to the Lord and covered with sand or buried. The blood symbolically represent life: It is the life (blood) of the victim that is the source of the atonement, which, of course, brings the hope of the sinner's union with a holy God. This symbolic tie occasioned by blood should not be altered for any reason.

When we read about the Passover blood ritual in Exodus 12; we see God instructs the children of Israel through His servant Moses, saying “*...they shall take them every man a lamb... your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year...*” the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening. And they shall take the blood and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the houses, wherein they shall eat it... for I will pass through the land of Egypt this night, and will smite all the first born in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgement: I am the Lord. And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where you are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you; when I smite the land of Egypt (Exodus 12:3-13).

The action of sacrificing a lamb that is without blemish and the striking of

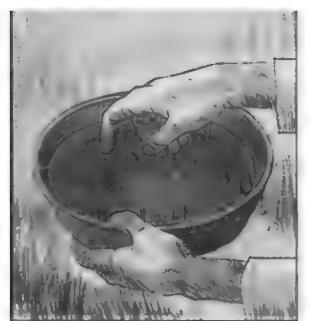
the door posts with the blood, and the knowledge that the blood will be a sign to protect the children of Israel from attack by the Angel of death, gives an insight to the efficacy of the blood.

Therefore, just as the Noahic covenant guaranteed the preservation of human life on earth, so the Mosaic covenant guaranteed the preservation of Abraham's great nation "Israel". This is very critical to the next phase in fulfilling God's promises to mankind – by establishing a royal line through which Abraham's ultimate "seed" and covenant heir would eventually come to the world (Gal 3:16).

The dispensations of Blood covenant:

There are seven dispensations explaining the periods during which God related to mankind in a specific way. All the dispensations ended with Blood sacrifices. God made covenants during these dispensations, however, we will be considering five covenants, which are essential to the understanding of the story of the Bible and God's redemptive plan: the adamic covenant, the Noahic Covenant, the Abrahamic Covenant, The Mosaic Covenant, the Davidic Covenant and the New Covenant.

The Dispensation of innocence: This is also called the first dispensation – From the Creation of Adam, to the fall of man and their subsequent eviction from the Garden of Eden: This period covered man's innocence in the Garden of Eden. A period that God worked face to face with the



first humans; Adam and Eve (Genesis 1:28—3:19), until an evil seed of disobedience was birthed in man through the counsel of the devil and man fell into sin. Though their sin, all mankind became a fallen race living on a cursed planet. A Deep insight into the account of Gen 3, reveals that the **dispensation of innocence came to an end with the very first shedding of blood** (Genesis 3:21, Hebrews 9:22). The first beautification of man by God was with the coats of skin from the animal whose blood, God used spiritually to cover their sin in the fallen state before sending them out of His presence / the Garden of Eden.

The Dispensation of conscience: with the conscience of man now sensitized, knowing good and evil. God began to relate with man through his conscience. This period is from the fall of man to the time of Noah and the flood (Genesis 3-8). Noah, his wife and his three sons and their wives began to repopulate the earth. Shem would become the father of the Mediterranean region dwellers and eventually the Jews (the word Semitic comes from the Latin word for “Shem”). Ham’s descendants spread into Africa, and Japheth’s into Eurasia.

This dispensation ended in the first catastrophic flood and a Blood-covenant

(Gen. 8:20-22) was observed between God and Noah (Noahic covenant) to mark the end of the period of conscience, and to launch the third dispensation.

·The Dispensation of Human Government: also called the third

dispensation is the period between Noah and when Abraham arrived in Canaan as seen in Genesis 9-12. The period was characterized by rebellion evidenced in the building of the Tower of Babel. Noah and his family had practical knowledge of the failure under the dispensation of Conscience, and God made them responsible to protect the sanctity of human life. “Whoever sheds man’s blood, by man shall his blood be shed, for in the image of God made He man” (Genesis 9:6). In this way, God established the orderly rule of mankind for the good of the society. Capital punishment is the most potent function of human government, and it presupposes all forms of legislation, organization, and enforcement. In the New Testament (Romans 13), man is still responsible to use this authority to enforce righteousness. In other words, God’s command in Genesis 9:6 has not been withdrawn. The promise known as Abrahamic covenant ended with the display of God’s sovereignty in the destruction of Egypt’s best military might. This event was consummated in the Passover at Egypt. It covers the period between Genesis 16 and Exodus 12. **It sums up another bloody event coupled with the death of the first born in the land of Egypt.**

The succeeding dispensation of law under Moses took off from Mount Sinai with its accompanying tabernacle sacrifice and terminated with the close of the Old Testament Canon. From Exodus 20 to Matthew 2, the dispensation of law ended with the greatest blood sacrifice in the history of mankind; which is the **new covenant of blood sacrifice - the Death of Jesus Christ** the Son of the Living God.

Symbolism of Old Testament Blood Covenant Sacrifice:

The place of blood cannot be down played for any reason. Whether in sacrifices, or covenants, blood remains fundamental to any relationship with God. The caution attached to Blood gives it the sanctity it deserves and claims. As it were, blood is seen as God's sign in cementing relationships, agreements, regimes, divine instructions and judgemental settlement. Blood has a voice, crying out to its source-God, for vengeance on any one that violate its rule not to be spilled. Any attempt to relegate it to the background met with God's utmost severity, because God had, and still have, the final say to the usage of blood. And if one may ask, who gave sacredness to Blood? The answer will not be farfetched from the Old Testament concept of blood being the seat of soul-personality from God.

Also significant is the issue of propitiation or coverage entailed in the Blood sacrifice of the Old Testament. This is the concept underlying the appeasement to the anger and wrath of God. As it were the holiness of God was satisfied temporarily by the coverage of the blood sacrifices over the sins of Israel. Thus, the theological terms of reparation, and expiation could be used as synonyms averting impeding wrath of God and ensuring God's fulfilment of His covenant promises on Israel in particular, and mankind, in general. The Patriarchal, Pre-exilic and Post-exilic Blood Sacrifices were all significant, in that they expiated the sins of Israel and sustained fellowship between Israel and God. Based on the foregoing, the following contributions are pertinent.

- **Recommendations**
- Blood as agency of peace and reconciliation between God and man should not be used otherwise.
- Blood as life principle should not be spilled, shed or taken by man violently.
- The sanctity of Blood should be observed as in the Human Right policies of nations.
- Cultic activities involving spilling of blood should be policed and stopped forthwith.
- The Old Testament Blood sacrifice foreshadowing a best and final sacrifice should not be repeated or observed in retrospect, because it is basically typological in nature and essence.
- The United Nations, World Health Organisations (WHO), Human Rights Organisations and other organisations, directly or otherwise, having anything to do with blood (human or animal) should prosecute any inappropriate use of Blood, because it is a direct affront on the absolute prerogative of God Almighty.
- The Religious, Health and Education Sectors of every nation should, as a matter of urgency, establish Institutions that will correctly teach and inform humanity on the sanctity of Blood.

CHAPTER THREE

WHAT IS ABOUT THE BLOOD THAT MAKES IT DIFFERENT?

Blood is essential to life. Blood is powerful, but we don't know what makes it powerful. Developing or manufacturing blood in the laboratory is a complex challenge that scientists have been working on for quite some time. While there have been significant advancements in the field of biomedical engineering, successfully replicating the intricate properties and functions of blood is still beyond our current capabilities.

"Blood is powerful, but we don't know what makes it powerful."

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Blood is a remarkable substance, consisting of various components such as red and white blood cells, platelets, plasma, and a vast array of proteins and other molecules. Each of these components serves important roles in carrying oxygen, fighting infections, clotting, and maintaining overall bodily functions.

Recreating the complexity and functionality of blood in a lab setting involves replicating not only the different cell types but also their intricate interactions and behaviors. Scientists have made progress in generating specific blood components, like red blood cells, but recreating the entirety

of blood is still a significant challenge.

Some of the hurdles that scientists face include replicating the three-dimensional structure of cells, ensuring proper cell functionality and lifespan, and duplicating the dynamic nature of blood within the human body. Additionally, ensuring the safety and effectiveness of lab-manufactured blood for transfusion purposes is of utmost importance. However, while scientists have not been able to fully develop or manufacture blood in the laboratory, their efforts in this area have led to valuable knowledge and advancements.

From medical perspective, Blood circulates through our body and delivers essential substances like oxygen and nutrients to the body's cells. Without blood, the body's organs couldn't get the oxygen and nutrients they need to survive, we couldn't keep warm or cool off, fight infections, or get rid of our own waste products.

Historically, every religion has something to do with the blood. There is something about it that makes the demons and occultists very hungry for blood. Why? Because the life of every living thing is in its blood (Leviticus 17:11). Your blood represents your life!!

Every time blood was shed, something happens, no matter how bad the situation was or how angry the enemies are, the situation is usually contained. We see this scenario play out in 2Kings 3:27, how king Mesha of Moab sacrificed his crown price to avert a military disaster, and bring an

end to a war against three great kings of Judea, Israel and Edom.

There are two spiritual laws on life and death. God placed death as a penalty for sin/disobedience to His instruction (Genesis 2:17). He also placed a curse on anyone who eats the blood of an animal, because eating the blood is like eating the living thing (Leviticus 17:14). Death means that life has been taken away. Every time you commit sin, the law in Genesis 2:17 seeks your life as judgement because it works on legal ground of death penalty on sin (Ezekiel 18:20). To override that law of death, requires that another life be given in exchange for the soul that sinned. The substitute must be adequate as penalty price/compensation for the level of sin committed in order to satisfy God's wrath. In some instances, the blood of chicken or goat or cow or human is needed depending on the validity of atonement.

View below key points:

1. 1st function of blood is in atonement for sin. Blood was shed on annual basis as atonement for the sin of the nation of Israel (Exodus 30:10 Hebrews 9:7)
2. A time came, when the blood of bulls and goats are no longer sufficient for atonement of the sins of man, Jesus came into the world. Hebrews 10:3-4
3. Jesus ushered in the blood of the new covenant which seals the covenant between God and Mankind and restored the relationship once enjoyed in the garden of Eden. Matthew 26:27-28

Wrong Approaches To Blood Covenant

The blood connects the physical and the spiritual world as well as the temporal and eternal world. Blood covenant is usually made when the blood of two individuals mingle. It could be done by cutting the palms of the individuals and then the shaking of hands to combine the blood. It could also be that a few drops of blood from each person is mingled in a glass of wine and then drunk by both. In either case, the blood is mixed, thus indicating that two lives were mixed.

Incision (piercing or cutting of the body



for ritual, protection or religious purposes) is another way of initiating an individual into a blood covenant with demons (1 Kings.18:28). Sometimes, an animal's blood could be shed as representative of both individuals mingling their lives together. Regardless of the form it takes, the Bible forbids the mixing or drinking of blood (Lev.7:26), cutting of the skin and incisions which leave permanent scars as a reminder of the covenant from that time on. The Satanic realm fully understands the power of the blood covenant and this is why as soon as a person starts to progress in the satanic order, he is introduced to blood oaths which become progressively harsher and more prescriptive.

Hence, anyone involved in ungodly soul ties as "lovers", illicit sexual relationships, occult blood sacrifices, suicides, homicides, abortion, etc., enters into a deal with Satan. In this manner, people unite with demons

either consciously or unconsciously (Gen.4:8-12).

Consequences Of Unholy Blood Covenants

- Entering into a blood covenant is evil and can open doorways to demonic afflictions. It can also truncate the destiny of those involved and their descendants (2Sam.12:10-12).
- Sexual intercourse also constitutes a blood covenant. Since marriage is a life-long covenant, those who are yet to marry must prayerfully choose who to marry (1Cor.6:16; 2Cor.6:14). This sharing of blood creates a special spiritual connection between souls. Blood diseases can also be sexually transmitted from one partner to the other. Sexual intercourse among the unmarried is a terrible sin (1Cor. 6:18).
- Generational curses can be transmitted through blood covenant (2 Sam.12:10-11).
- The satanic realm is quick to exact the death penalty on their blood covenant victims (John 10:10). Such sudden death could be painted as accidents, heart attack, unclassified sicknesses, etc. (2 Cor. 2:11).

The Danger Of Breaking A Blood Covenant?

The blood covenant is an agreement that either you or an ancestor made, with either another person, God, or a demon.

Blood covenants with demons are common, it gives the demons great power and access over the descendants in your bloodline because of how strong this type of covenant is. One must satisfy the terms of the original agreement. Unfortunately, this is usually death and/or legal access through

the blood line to your descendants for demons.

Furthermore, a covenant with a demon is sinful, so even if the covenant could be broken the sin also needs to be repented and forgiven by God. Because the sin of the covenant also gives demons access.

Though the legal consequence of broken blood covenant is death, Only God can deliver such a person from the consequence of death. It is best if the closest person to the covenant can break it. If there is an alter personality of the person who created it, within the mind of the descendant, then they should renounce it.

Whoever feels (the living descendant) this curse is lingering over them has to renounce it by relying on the power and authority of another who has both legal jurisdiction and authority greater than the original parties who entered into it. He alone can cancel the covenant and deal for the sin. That person is JESUS. **Payment of all sin debt, curses, covenants, etc. was paid for, in full, by Jesus the eternal Son of God, who died for our sins on the cross. It is our faith and trust in HIS BLOOD that settles our debt of sin leading to death, and cancels the legal rights to anything demons can hold against us. He alone can destroy the danger of breaking any blood covenant.**

★ Renunciation Prayer and Declaration

Declare this out loud and with faith that it will be broken. If you have details of either the covenant, the names of the people or “gods” involved, what was promised or exchanged, the sins committed, the consequences as a result, etc. add them to the prayer-renunciation. The more specific the better. If you get demonic resistance, fight and push through it to finish.

“Heavenly Father, I come before you now to ask forgiveness for the curses of my ancestors and those curses I have brought on my own life. I beseech you Lord, on behalf of the ancestors in my father and mother’s lineage going all the way to Adam and Eve.

As I speak and declare each confession, I pray that you would forgive me and my ancestors and put these sins under the blood of my Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ of Nazareth.

In the name of Jesus, I renounce and break all curses of false religion and every ungodly covenant or ritual that is on me and future generations. This renunciation includes, but is not limited to, the following curses. (name them)

I repent on behalf of the sins and iniquities of mine as well as all of my ancestors going back to Adam and Eve. I revoke all ungodly oaths, vows, and ceremonial acts and rituals involving the worship of false gods, goddesses, and idols.

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I renounce and break, in the name of Jesus, every blood covenant entered and I declare them null and void by the blood of Jesus. I ask forgiveness for all bloodshed and every blood covenant with sacrifices of animals or human beings.

I repent for the sins of . . .

I renounce every curse including —

I ask for healing and restoration in . . .

In Jesus's most holy and powerful name. Amen.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE BLOOD OF JESUS

(THE BLOOD OF A NEW COVENANT)

Covenants are generally sealed with blood. This creates an extremely powerful commitment to parties involved in the covenant. The bible records some covenants that were cut between two people, two nations and between God and man.

However, the most significant Old Testament covenant, also referred to in the new covenant, is the one God made with Abraham which was sealed with a blood. A Blood covenant, cannot be broken (Psalm 89:34). It's the most solemn, most sacred and most enduring of all agreements. God knew this and He chose blood covenant to reassure and settle the matter of His willingness, power and ability to perform His word.

"It's the most solemn, most sacred and most enduring of all agreements."

God established an old covenant between Himself, Abraham and the descendants of Abraham, (Gen. 17:9-14). However, Jesus has created a new covenant with His Body, His bride and His church. Jesus was the sacrificial lamb for this new covenant and when He shed His blood, He provided a means for us to enter into a new covenant with Him, while at the same time releasing us from the old covenant (Is. 54:10).

We are living under a new and better blood covenant established on better promises (Hebrews 8:6). A new covenant that is sealed, ratified, approved and signed with the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. The foundation and promises (all the words contained in it) of this new covenant are eternally secured. Because His blood was poured out for us (Hebrews 7:25). He is called the Mediator of the new covenant, the one who has intervened between man and God to restore peace and ratify this covenant (Hebrews 9:15-28).

One of Christian's most precious doctrines is the “doctrine of Penal substitutionary atonement” which is also called “forensic theory”. It's the theory of atonement which declares that Christ, submitted Himself voluntarily to the Father's will. He was chastised (penalized) in place of man (sinners) by substitution, thereby satisfying the demands of justice placed on man, and making God's forgiveness of man's sins justified. Penal substitution originates from the idea that divine forgiveness must satisfy divine justice, meaning, that God is not willing to simply forgive sin without first requiring a satisfaction for it. It states that God gave himself in the person of his Son, Jesus Christ, to suffer the death, punishment and curse due to fallen humanity as the penalty for our sin. It's predicated on the assumption that we, as sinners who have rebelled against the holy God deserves nothing less than the eternal anger of God. When Christ entered into human history, he willingly took our place. He died in our place so that the punishment we rightly deserve for our sin was instead poured out to Jesus for all those who trust him for salvation.

Relationship between the New Covenant in the blood of Christ and the fall of Man

The New Covenant in the blood of Christ and the Fall of Man in Genesis chapter 3 are deeply interconnected and offer fascinating insights into humanity's relationship with God.

In Genesis chapter 3, we witness the unfortunate event of Adam and Eve's disobedience, which resulted in the Fall of Man. By succumbing to the serpent's temptation and eating the forbidden fruit, they chose to rebel against God's commandments. This act introduced sin and its consequences into the world, leading to a broken relationship between humanity and God.

Fast forward to the New Covenant in the blood of Christ. This extraordinary covenant was established by Jesus Christ through His sacrificial death on the cross. Through His shed blood, Jesus offered forgiveness, redemption, and reconciliation to all who would believe in Him.

Here's where the connection between the Fall of Man and the New Covenant becomes apparent. The Fall brought separation from God, but the New Covenant brings restoration and reunion. By accepting Jesus as our Savior, we are offered a fresh start, where our sins are forgiven, and we can experience a renewed relationship with God.

The blood of Christ symbolizes His sacrifice and the atonement for our sins. In the Old Testament, animal sacrifices were temporarily used to

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cover sins. However, Jesus' sacrifice on the cross brought forth a permanent solution. His blood, shed out of love and obedience, serves as the ultimate sacrifice that fully atones for our sins.

Through the New Covenant, we are no longer bound by the consequences of the Fall. Instead, we have the opportunity to experience a restored relationship with God. The New Covenant brings about reconciliation, offering us a chance to be reconciled to God and receive His grace, mercy, and everlasting love.

Moreover, the New Covenant goes beyond simply forgiving our sins. It also empowers us with the Holy Spirit, who helps us grow in faith and enables us to live according to God's will. As we partake in the New Covenant, we are transformed from the inside out, becoming more like Christ and reflecting His love and grace to the world around us.

In Genesis 3:15, after Adam and Eve's disobedience, God speaks to the serpent and says, "And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring and hers; he will crush your head, and you will strike his heel." This verse is often referred to as the protoevangelium, meaning the first mention of the Gospel. It foreshadows the coming of Jesus, who would ultimately crush the power of sin and Satan through His death and resurrection.

Moving forward to the New Testament, Jesus Himself spoke of the New Covenant during the Last Supper. In Matthew 26:28, Jesus says, "For this

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is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins." He refers to His blood as the seal of the New Covenant, signifying that His sacrifice would bring forgiveness and redemption to all who believe in Him.

The apostle Paul further emphasizes the connection between the Fall and the redemption brought about by Christ's sacrifice. In Romans 5:12, he writes, "Therefore, just as sin entered the world through one man, and death through sin, and in this way death came to all people, because all sinned..." Paul acknowledges that Adam's sin in the Garden of Eden brought sin and death into the world, affecting all of humanity. However, in Romans 5:15, he highlights the redemptive work of Jesus, stating, "But the gift is not like the trespass. For if the many died by the trespass of the one man, how much more did God's grace and the gift that came by the grace of the one man, Jesus Christ, overflow to the many!"

In Hebrews 9:14-15, the writer speaks of the cleansing power of Christ's blood, saying, "...how much more will the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself unblemished to God, cleanse our consciences from acts that lead to death, so that we may serve the living God! For this reason, Christ is the mediator of a new covenant..." These biblical references highlight the connection between the Fall of Man in Genesis chapter 3 and the New Covenant in the blood of Christ. Through Jesus' sacrificial death, His blood serves as the ultimate atonement for our sins, offering forgiveness, redemption, and reconciliation with God. The Fall of Man brought separation and brokenness, but through the New

Covenant, we are given the opportunity to be restored to a right relationship with God.

The Apostle Peter also affirms the significance of Christ's sacrifice and the New Covenant in 1 Peter 1:18-19, saying, "For you know that it was not with perishable things such as silver or gold that you were redeemed from the empty way of life handed down to you from your ancestors, but with the precious blood of Christ, a lamb without blemish or defect." Here, Peter emphasizes that the redemption and salvation we receive through the New Covenant is not based on material possessions, but on the priceless sacrifice of Christ.

In conclusion, the New Covenant in the blood of Christ is the fulfillment of God's plan to bring redemption and restoration to humanity after the Fall of Man. Through His sacrifice, Jesus offers forgiveness, reconciliation, and a renewed relationship with God. The biblical references we explored demonstrate the continuity between the Old Testament narrative of the Fall and the New Testament revelation of the New Covenant, showing how God's love and grace triumph over sin and separation.

Connection between the Fall of Man and Colossians 1:14-22

In the Fall of Man, Adam and Eve's disobedience introduced sin and its consequences into the world. This act of rebellion not only affected humanity but also disrupted the harmony of creation. As a result, all of creation was subjected to decay and suffering.

Colossians 1:14-22 addresses the far-reaching impact of Christ's redemptive work on both humanity and creation. Verse 20 states, "and through him to reconcile to himself all things, whether things on earth or things in heaven." This expansive statement speaks to the cosmic scope of Christ's work of reconciliation. Just as the Fall had a universal effect, Christ's sacrifice has the power to restore and reconcile all things to God.

Furthermore, Colossians 1:20 mentions that Christ made peace through His blood, shed on the cross. This peace refers to the restoration of the broken relationship between God and humanity caused by the Fall. Through His sacrificial death, Jesus bridged the gap between us and God, bringing reconciliation and harmony.

Colossians 1:22 emphasizes the transformation that occurs through Christ's redeeming work. It states that we are presented as holy and blameless in God's sight, without accusation. This verse speaks to the profound impact of Christ's sacrifice on our identity and standing before God. In the Fall of Man, our sinfulness and guilt separated us from God's holiness. However, through Christ's death and resurrection, we are not only forgiven but also declared righteous and blameless in God's eyes.

Moreover, Colossians 1:22 highlights that this transformation is made possible through Christ's physical body and death. By willingly offering Himself as the perfect sacrifice, Jesus paid the price for our sins and made a way for us to be reconciled to God.

The Fall brought brokenness, separation, and the need for redemption. However, through Christ's sacrifice, we find healing, reconciliation, and restoration. His blood shed on the cross serves as the ultimate remedy for sin and its consequences, bringing forgiveness, peace, and a renewed relationship with God.

Through His blood, Jesus offers redemption, forgiveness, and reconciliation to all who believe in Him. He not only restores our relationship with God but also brings healing and renewal to every aspect of our lives. The effects of the Fall are far-reaching, affecting not only humanity but also the entire creation. But in Christ, there is hope for restoration and transformation.

The Fall of Man reminds us of the brokenness and separation caused by sin, but Colossians 1:14-22 demonstrates the power of Christ's sacrifice in bringing redemption, reconciliation, and restoration. As we place our faith in Jesus, we can experience the fullness of His redemptive work in our lives and eagerly await the complete restoration of all things. The Fall of Man revealed our need for a Savior, and Colossians 1:14-22 assures us that Jesus is the answer to that need.

Through His death and resurrection, Jesus offers forgiveness for our sins and reconciliation with God. He redeemed us from the power of sin, freeing us from its grip and restoring our relationship with the Father. Colossians 1:14 reminds us that it is in Jesus that we have redemption, the forgiveness of sins.

Furthermore, Colossians 1:20 emphasizes that through the blood of Jesus shed on the cross, God is reconciling all things to Himself, whether on earth or in heaven. This speaks to the universal scope of Christ's redemptive work. Not only does Jesus bring reconciliation and restoration to humanity, but He also has the power to restore all of creation. His sacrifice has the ability to heal broken relationships, restore harmony, and bring about the renewal and transformation of all things.

Colossians 1:22 solidifies this truth by declaring that through Christ's death, we are presented as holy, blameless, and without accusation before God. The Fall tainted our nature with sin, making us guilty and separated from God. However, through Jesus, we are made new. We are no longer defined by our past mistakes or sins but are instead seen as holy and blameless in God's sight. This is a remarkable transformation that can only be accomplished through the redemptive work of Jesus.

The Fall of Man brought brokenness and separation, but Colossians 1:14-22 assures us that Jesus is the solution. Through His sacrifice, He offers forgiveness, reconciliation, and restoration to all who believe in Him. He has the power to redeem our past, reconcile us to God, and restore us to a state of wholeness and righteousness.

As we reflect on the Fall of Man and the message of Colossians 1:14-22, we can find hope and assurance in the transformative power of Jesus. He invites us to come to Him with our brokenness, our sins, and our guilt, and offers us a new beginning. Through His sacrifice, He restores our

relationship with God, transforms us from the inside out, and brings about the ultimate healing and renewal that we all desperately need.

Colossians 1:14-22 showcases the transformative power of Jesus' sacrifice. It reminds us that through His blood, we have been redeemed and forgiven of our sins. Our past mistakes and wrongdoings no longer define us, for Jesus has paid the price and set us free.

Furthermore, Colossians 1:20 emphasizes the all-encompassing nature of Christ's work, stating that through Him, God is reconciling all things to Himself. Not only does Jesus restore our relationship with God, but He also seeks to bring harmony and restoration to every aspect of creation. His sacrifice has the power to mend broken relationships, heal wounds, and restore what was lost in the Fall.

Colossians 1:22 assures us that through Christ's death, we are presented as holy, blameless, and without accusation before God. This speaks to the incredible transformation that takes place when we accept Jesus as our Savior. Our brokenness is replaced with wholeness, our guilt with righteousness, and our separation with reconciliation.

The implications of the new covenant include:

- The Christian enjoys forgiveness of all sins, 1 John 1:7, Ephesians 1:7
- The Christian can enjoy total healing, 1 Pt. 2:24.
- Christians overcame the devil by the blood of the Lamb, Rev. 12:11.
We can enjoy victory in all phases and spheres of life.
- Christians enjoy abundant supplies, 2 Cor. 8: 9, Phil. 4:19.
- Christians enjoy peace, John 14:27, Jn. 20:19, 21, 26.

- The Christian becomes a citizen of Heaven, Eph. 2:11-13; Rom. 8: 15.
- Christians can now enter into the inner chamber of God
Heb., 10:19-20.
- The Christian is reconciled with God –
Ephesians 2:13, Matthew 27:51
- The Christian undergoes Sanctification. Sanctification means to be set apart – Hebrews 13:12
- The Christian becomes bold in the presence of God – Hebrews 10:19
- The Christian has life - John 6:53
The Christian is granted full right to miracles, healings and deliverance - Exodus 12:12-13
- The Blood brings Justification to the guilty – Romans 3:24, 5:9
The Blood stands in the gap and constantly intercedes for us - Heb12:24
- The Blood takes care of a defiled conscience – Hebrews 9:14
- Jesus' Blood brings peace to troubled hearts – Colossians 1:20
- Jesus' Blood heals and delivers – Exodus 12:12-13

What Qualifies the blood of Jesus as a once for all atonement for sin?

In Genesis 3:16, God addressed Satan after Adam and Eve had sinned. He said to the serpent, "I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring (seed) and her offspring (seed); he shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise his heel."

This verse contains a prophetic promise known as the protoevangelium, which foretells the coming of a Redeemer who will ultimately defeat

Satan. The mention of the "seed of the woman" is significant because, traditionally, it is the man who is referred to as the seed or offspring. However, God's statement here foreshadows a unique event in which the promised Redeemer would come from the woman alone, without an earthly father.

This prophecy finds its fulfillment in Jesus Christ. Through the miraculous conception and birth of Jesus to the virgin Mary (Luke 1:26-38), He became the "seed of the woman" mentioned in Genesis 3:16. Jesus, being fully human and fully divine, was uniquely qualified to fulfill this role as the Savior who would defeat the power of sin and Satan.

So, God's promise in Genesis 3:16 was realized through the birth of Jesus Christ, who became the means of redemption for humanity. Through His life, death, and resurrection, Jesus accomplished the ultimate victory over Satan, fulfilling the prophecy of Genesis 3:16.

It is worth noting that the idea of the "seed of the woman" is symbolic and figurative, representing the lineage of the promised Redeemer rather than a physical seed from a woman. Jesus' birth through Mary's virginity emphasizes His unique nature and the fulfillment of God's plan for salvation.

The search for the seed of the woman, as mentioned in Genesis 3:16, was ultimately resolved in the person of Jesus Christ. He is the long-awaited Messiah, the fulfillment of God's promise to crush the head of the serpent and bring redemption to humanity.

Science has shown that a child's blood comes from both parents. No wonder Jesus was born having both the nature of God and man. He got the nature of God through the Holy Spirit and the nature of man through the Mother (Matthew 1:18-20). This implies that Jesus was born as a Spirit (nature of God) and as flesh (nature of man).

God's own life was concealed in the blood of Jesus, hence Jesus was working with the life of God in Him as flesh (Lev 17:11a). When man sinned (Romans 3:23). Every man born of a woman immediately inherited that nature of sin and automatically became sinners (Romans 5:12). No flesh can save man from sin because all men have sinned and none is qualified to stand as atonement for man. Only the man who is clear of all accusations and guilt of sin can be justified to stand as substitute for man. No man earned such qualifications.

The angels are spirit beings and do not have blood, hence cannot represent man. But God had planned that the seed of the woman will bruise the head of Satan (Genesis 3: 15). Abraham prophetically spoke in (Gen 22:8), that **GOD WILL PROVIDE HIMSELF A LAMB FOR THE SACRIFICE**. The Trinity considered the matter and decided that the WORD can go for the sacrifice (John 1: 14), the word was made flesh as the only begotten of God the father through the power of the Holy Spirit.



Jesus was born having the Spirit of God and having the blood of man. He could relate with man and yet has the fullness of God His father. He became the perfect sacrifice; one that the accuser had nothing against because He was blameless and spotless (John 14:30).

Jesus introduced the cup of the new covenant (Matthew 26:28) for Every Christian that wants to experience spiritual birth. He declared that anyone that does not eat His flesh nor drink His cup has no life in Him. Why? Because the life of God is in the blood of Jesus. (Isaiah 53: 1-12) Isaiah prophesized about the suffering that will come upon Jesus for the salvation of the whole world. He was to bear the sin of the whole world and offer an offering of His blood that will save us once and for all. Only God can bear such pain... which Jesus bore. He alone understands His father, His will and purpose for all mankind. As flesh, it would have been impossible to achieve that feat, but as God through the help of the Holy Spirit He was

strengthened to bear all the flogging, the crown of thorns, the humiliation and the cross. Because He had a perfect understanding of the Will of His father, He endured the pain and the shame and died for the sin of all mankind (Hebrew 12:2).

Sacrifices are usually offered as burnt offering, sweet smelling aroma for acceptance by the almighty God. The sacrifice of Jesus on the cross, was in like manner; He underwent burning on the cross. The heat was so much as the sins of the whole world were burnt in Him, and the father for the first time, looked away from His beloved son, looking at the sin of man which was inputted upon His son. It was a period of loneliness, the first time He was standing without His father. Jesus lifted up His eyes and cried with a loud voice My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me? (Matthew 27:46). As soon as every sin was consumed in Him and all things were accomplished, Jesus cried I Thirst (John 19:28). They put vinegar in a hyssop and put it in His mouth. He received the vinegar and said It Is Finished, bowed His head and died. His assignment was accomplished to the satisfaction of His father. The veil of the temple was rent in two as a sign that the sacrifice Jesus offered on earth was accepted by God (Matthew 27:51). He went to hell and took the keys (Rev 1:18) from the devil (the key of authority which Adam willingly gave to Satan when he obeyed the devil, disobeyed God and lost his position in the Garden of Eden). Jesus released the dead saints who were held in prison in Hades, their graves were opened, they arose from their graves and appeared to many in the Holy city (Matthew 27:52-53). Jesus when He resurrected, permitted no one to defile him by touch because He has not shown Himself to His father to present His

blood in the heavenly tabernacle (John 20:17). When He got to the heavenly tabernacle, He poured the blood having completed the sacrifice, He came down and could now touch and be touched by His disciples because the sacrifice has been completed (Luke 24:29). Jesus said “all authority has been given to me in heaven and on earth (Matthew 28:18). Jesus has paid the price of our redemption in full with His blood.

Every time we partake in the communion, we are re-enacting the law that we are still one with Christ and we have access to the life of Jesus which is in the blood and the Spirit and life of God. That’s why we must be careful when we take the communion because it’s the life of God, when taken unworthily can bring weakness, sickness and even death (1 Corinthians 11: 27-30).

Sufficiency of Jesus Blood as a Once And For All Atonement For Sin

In summary, the blood of Jesus Christ qualifies as a once and for all atonement for sin because it is seen as the ultimate sacrifice for sin, it is sufficient to atone for all sins, and it was a one-time event that does not need to be repeated. View below key factors.

1. The concept of sacrifice is central to the Christian understanding of atonement. In the Old Testament, animal sacrifices were offered to atone for sins, but these sacrifices had to be repeated continuously. However, the blood of Jesus Christ is seen as the ultimate sacrifice for sin, which is why it is called "the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world" (John 1:29).

BLOOD COVENANT

2. The Bible teaches that the blood of Jesus Christ is sufficient to atone for all sins. Hebrews 10:10 says, "And by that will, we have been made holy through the sacrifice of the body of Jesus Christ once for all." This means that Jesus' sacrifice on the cross was enough to atone for all sins, past, present, and future.

3. The Bible teaches that Jesus' sacrifice on the cross was a one-time event that does not need to be repeated. Hebrews 9:25-28 says, "Nor did he enter heaven to offer himself again and again, the way the high priest enters the Most Holy Place every year with blood that is not his own... But he has appeared once for all at the culmination of the ages to do away with sin by the sacrifice of himself... so Christ was sacrificed once to take away the sins of many people; and he will appear a second time, not to bear sin, but to bring salvation to those who are waiting for him."



CHAPTER FIVE

THE MYSTERIES BEHIND BLOOD COVENANT SACRIFICE

Mysteries are divine secrets embedded within the simplicity of scriptures.

When we engage these divine secrets, we emerge as stars in every area of human endeavours. From the scriptures, we see that

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mysteries are assets of inestimable value in God's Kingdom that deliver the unthinkable to the lives of God's children (Mark 4:11). This helps us to know that when mysteries are discovered from scriptures and engaged, testimonies of success and impact become natural manifestations in our lives. Furthermore, it is important to know that Apostles and Prophets are custodians of these Kingdom secrets. When we hearken to them, we become partakers of the wonders inherent in the mystery they carry (Ephesians 3:1-5). However, for us to take maximum delivery of the benefits inherent in mysteries, we must receive, believe and put them to work. That is how Kingdom mysteries guarantee our mastery over life situations (John 1:12; Luke 1:45; Deuteronomy 28:1). Let's examine the Mystery of the Blood as a Kingdom secret that guarantees our mastery over life circumstances.

"Mysteries are assets of inestimable value in God's Kingdom."

What Does the Blood Do?

The New Testament epistle to the Hebrews builds the bridge from the Old Testament sacrificial system (and its blood) to the new covenant and Jesus's once-for-all sacrifice (Hebrews 9:7, 12). Throughout the Bible, blood represents life (for instance, Genesis 9:4), and the spilling or shedding of blood, in turn, depicts death (Leviticus 17:11, 14; Deuteronomy 12:23). Because the just penalty of human sin against God is death (Romans 6:23), the death of sanctioned animal sacrifices, through the presentation of their blood, stood in temporarily for the requirement of death for sinners. Yet the high priest had to return year after year, "repeatedly" (Hebrews 9:7; 9:25), because "it is impossible for the blood of bulls and goats to take away sins" (Hebrews 10:4). The repeated animal sacrifices were delaying the inevitable, waiting on God's fullness of times. One day a final reckoning for sin must come.

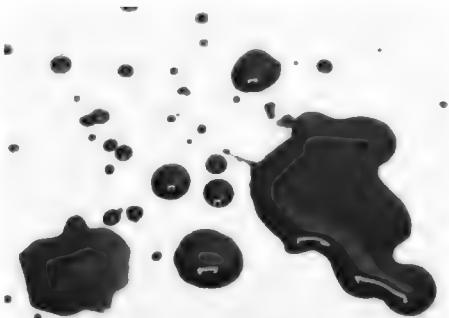
Christians, of course, believe and celebrate that now in Christ, and under the terms of a new covenant, the reckoning has come. Jesus willingly "offered himself" (Hebrews 9:14) by "once for all" shedding "his own blood" (Hebrews 9:12), bringing to its intended completion the temporary covenant that came before (the old covenant) and inaugurating in its place an "eternal covenant," (Hebrews 13:30), which we call the new covenant. Hebrews celebrates some of the specific benefits Christians enjoy because of Jesus's blood (Hebrews 10:19; 13:12), but it's the apostle Paul, in particular, who celebrates the manifold grace that comes to us because of his blood. In one sense, we can connect to Jesus's blood every divine grace that comes to us, but five times Paul makes the connection explicit, with both the mention of blood and a specific aspect of what Christ has secured

for us with his death.

From Genesis to Revelation, the words “The Blood” are kept before our eyes as a reminder of its importance and significance to God and to us. The sacrifices of Abel, Noah and Isaac, and the Passover lamb, and the giving of the Law all came to pass, but “not without blood” as written in Hebrews 9:7. The blood symbolizes cleansing and purification — the settling of a matter. The blood also set us free from the curse of the law so that THE BLESSING of Abraham might come upon us in Christ. Reading through Zechariah 9:9, 11-12, Jesus is the coming King, Who shed His Blood on the Cross for our redemption from the works of the devil. In other words, the Blood of Jesus is the Blood Covenant that redeemed us from the curse of the law to enjoy the blessings of grace, according to Galatians 3:13.

What is the curse?

The curse is death, sin, sickness, disease, poverty, lack, depression, fruitless effort, and disappointment at verge of breakthrough – in fact, anything bad you can think of. Adam’s treason gave Satan authority over the life of man, but because of the power of the blood of Jesus, the moment you made Jesus Christ the Lord of your life, you were redeemed from that curse and the accusations of Satan.



God is love. And the greatest expression of His love toward us is the blood of Jesus. That love covers every need man has had or ever will have, and every time we apply the blood, we experience an outpouring of this love. It is love, through the blood, that has created a barrier between you and all the works of the devil.

However, it is important to know that we engage the mystery of the Blood covenant in two dimensions and they include:

- In spiritual warfare through prayers: We call this dimension “**pleading he Blood**” or “**invoking the power in the Blood**” for our desired victory. It is written: “**And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives unto the death**” (Revelation 12:11).
- Through the Communion: We engage the mystery of the Blood covenant by partaking of the Flesh and the Blood of Jesus as Illustrated in scriptures. With reference to Jesus serving the Communion at The Last Supper, Matthew 26:26-28

How the Blood of Jesus Christ destroyed the curses of Genesis 3:14-19
God placed specific curses on the serpent, Adam, Eve and the ground (for the sake of man).

The serpent was cursed to crawl on its belly all the days of its life. The women were cursed with increased pain in child birth, the men were cursed

with toil and difficulty in their work to provide for their families and the ground was cursed because of Adams sin. It would produce thorns and thistles, making agricultural work more difficult and requiring Adam to toil for his food. It introduced hardship and labour into human experience.

Jesus cancelled all the curses through his sacrificial death on the cross, providing redemption and salvation for humanity. Through Jesus, people can find forgiveness for their sins and the hope of eternal life, as a way of overcoming of the curses. Jesus sacrifice also offers spiritual healing and redemption, although it doesn't necessarily eliminate the physical consequences/effects of the curses including the challenges in farming and agriculture, which are generally understood as continuing to be part of the human condition

Mysteries of the Precious blood of Jesus:

The pairing of precious with Jesus's blood comes from the apostle Peter (1 Peter 1:18–19), "knowing that you were not redeemed with corruptible things, like silver or gold, from your aimless conduct received by tradition from your fathers, but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot". The power in the blood of Jesus has provided everything we need to live a life of victory, including Freedom, Restoration, healing, protection, deliverance, automatic answers to prayers and authority over the devil. Christians of all stripes and leaning affirm there is indeed power in the blood of Jesus. But have you ever paused to ask how? Is the magic blood? If there is power in his blood, how do we explain the reality? What truths operate under the surface when we

celebrate, in shorthand, this wonder-working power?

·The Blood Grants Us Forgiveness, Salvation and Eternal Life

The new covenant relationship with God is based on the forgiveness of sins through faith in Jesus Christ. This means that no matter how great our sins may be, we can receive forgiveness and be reconciled back to God. Through this new covenant relationship with God, we also receive the gift of salvation and eternal life. This means that we can have the assurance of spending eternity with God in heaven.

The Blood Grants Us Freedom from Sin, Bondage and Death

The death and resurrection of Jesus Christ sets us free from sin. Sin is a power that enslaves. From the beginning, the sin of Adam and Eve became the sin of all (Roman 5:12). Consequently, being born in Adam is being born in bondage to sin. This is much like the great evil of human slavery we see in our history; one of the tragedies of the then Nigerian slave system (Osu) was that children born to slaves were slaves as well. But Christ broke the curse of sin in Adam and thus set the children of Adam free (v. 19). No longer slaves to sin, but now slaves to righteousness. No longer bound by the yoke of bondage, but now free in Christ.

John 8:36 “So if the Son sets you free, you will be free indeed”. This denotes that anyone who is in Christ Jesus is no longer under condemnation for sins committed. He is completely free from sin, bondage and penalty of death. In other words, Jesus not only paid the debt but also carried the guilt and shame often associated with it.

The Blood Grants us Restoration

Ephesians 2:13 puts it at the front: “now in Christ Jesus you who once were far off have been brought near by the blood of Christ.” At the heart of this “bringing near” is the restoration of humanity with the divine. Our sin and rebellion against God has put distance between us and him. Today, in the new covenant, he draws near not to a particular people, but to all who receive his Son in faith, no matter who they are or how far they had run. In fact, the phrase “brought near by the blood of Christ” gets at the heart of what each of these divine gifts in Jesus’s blood does for us: it brings us to God. There may be no better summary of what we’ve seen so far about the power of Jesus’s blood than 1 Peter 3:18: ***“Christ suffered once for sins, the righteous for the unrighteous, that he might bring us to God.”*** Are you experiencing difficulties? Is it in your marriage, ministry, career, business etc.? Have you lost your peace, joy, marriage, fruitfulness? Are you experiencing dryness in your finance? It doesn’t matter how bad the situation could be, the blood of Jesus can restore all you’ve ever lost and more



The Blood Gifts Us Divine Healing

The scripture says in Isaiah 53:5 “But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities; The chastisement for our peace was upon Him, And by His stripes we are healed” The sacrifice of Jesus covered every area of man’s existence. He bore spiritual torment for our sins, mental distress for our worry, care, sorrow and fear, as well as physical pain for our sickness and disease. The stripes He bore and the blood He shed were for our healing. By His stripes we are healed. When we apply the blood of Jesus, and receive its power, we need to remember to apply it in its fullness.

Paul in 1 Corinthians 11:30 said, “For this cause many are weak and sickly among you, and many sleep”, When you take Communion, do you think of healing? If you need healing today, the blood of Jesus is free and without side effects. Jesus provided it all through the blood!

Remember that Healing is not a function of your righteousness, it is a function of the blood. You are healed because Jesus gave His body for you. When you are sick, invoke the virtue in His blood! His body was broken, so that yours doesn’t have to be broken. Sickness can come, but stand against it and invoke the blood. You can appropriate the blood of Jesus for your healing today. Plead the blood of Jesus over your ailment; physical, marital, emotional, psychological etc. plead it in faith and claim your healing through His blood

The Blood Gifts Us Divine Protection & Deliverance

The bible tells us in the book of Exodus that Pharaoh refused to let God's people go even after nine devastating plagues. So, God sent a final plague – to smite all the firstborn in the land of Egypt according to Exodus 12:12-13
"For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night, and will smite all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast; and against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment: I am the Lord. And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt." God instructed them to take the blood of a lamb and paint it on their doorposts and side posts so that when the angel of death passed them by. We are covered and protected by the blood of Jesus. From above scripture, God was about to strike the land of Egypt containing both Egyptians and Jews: anyone occupying that piece of land was under the same judgement. The blood was the key to not being harmed. No one was spared because they were called Israelites; they were spared only by the blood. Any Israelite who failed to follow the instructions or apply the blood, God struck down. There is a mystery in the blood of Jesus that cannot be understood or comprehended by darkness or Satan himself; He reveals it to us, His children. When we enter into relationship with God, the covenant with Jesus stands for us. If we invoke the mystery in the blood then we too will be protected even if the land we live in falls under judgement and affliction.

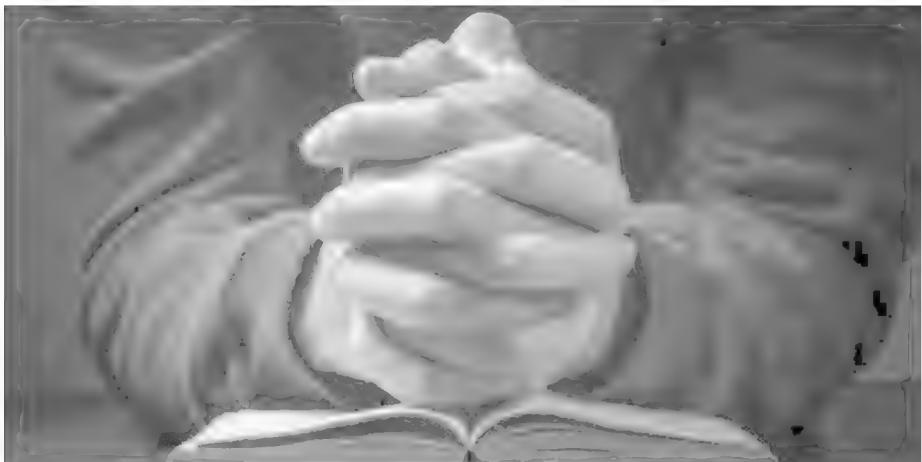
Understand that those that applied the blood to their doorposts were not necessarily good people - they simply entered the covenant of the blood.

Only God could save and protect them, but “not without the shedding of blood.” They were not spared because of their own good deeds, but because of the blood. A door is a place of weakness in a wall. When people want to attack a kingdom, no matter how strong the walls are, they usually break through the door or gate as it is the easiest for enemies to access. So God commanded the Israelites to apply the blood to that place; the weak point. Similarly, we must invoke the blood over our weaknesses. If you are arrogant or lustful, for example, then ask the Lord to forgive and deliver you, and then decree that you engage the mystery of Jesus’ blood in that area of weakness. Apply the blood over your area of weakness so that the enemy does not take advantage over you, and so that when temptation comes, the blood of Jesus will stand. The blood of Jesus protects the ‘gates’ in our lives: this is a key in the Spirit.

As Christians, we don’t need to apply any physical blood on the doorpost of our lives. All we need to do is simply plead the blood in faith. When we apply the blood of Jesus to the doorposts of our lives in faith, we access the power to defeat every part of the curse that tries to take residence in our lives. When you speak the Name of Jesus in the face of sickness, disease or danger, the blood of the Lamb is behind it, and you are protected! The blood of the Lamb is inexhaustible and never-ending. It is an unlimited supply and has been made available to everyone. Just claim it by faith and watch it do the unimaginable in your life. Revelation 12:11a.... And they overcame him (the devil and his agents) by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony. Pleading the blood is your sure victory over the attacks of your enemies.

The Blood Grants Us Access To God & Automatic Answers To Prayers

Through the new covenant relationship with God, we have direct access to God through prayer and worship. We can come before God with confidence, knowing



that he hears our prayers and responds to our needs.

Prayer is a powerful tool that believers use to communicate with God. It is a way of expressing our gratitude, concerns, and desires to God. However, prayer alone is not enough to overcome the challenges of life. It is only by the blood of Jesus that we can overcome little faith, dead works, and other obstacles that we face. The blood of Jesus is powerful because it reminds us of the sacrifice that Jesus made for our salvation. Pleading the blood of Jesus is a very effective way to pray. When you speak the blood of Jesus in prayer, the impossible begins to happen. Hebrews 10:19-23 tells us that the blood of Jesus was the currency that Jesus poured out (in obedience to the Father) that bought us access to God Himself. Jesus through His blood

purchased for us a complete and total access to God. It is only through His sacrifice that we can come boldly to the throne of grace and make our requests known to Him. When we say a powerful prayer in the name of Jesus, we are praying for God's will in our lives and acknowledging His sacrifice to overcome the challenges that we face. The blood made a way for us to know God, to dwell with Him, to abide in Christ Jesus, and to receive everything our Father has so that His will can be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Hebrews 12:24 reminds us that Jesus is the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaks better things than that of Abel. His blood speaks mercy, it speaks protection, preservation, favour, deliverance, provision and better thing in general, while the blood of Abel speaks of judgement. When you pray with the blood, the heaven is opened unto you and no negative spirit can stand such prayer because they tremble at that blood of salvation. It gives you an unrestricted access to the throne of God and an express answer without hindrances. Rev 12:11

The Blood Ushers In Peace And The Presence Of The Holy Spirit

As part of the new covenant relationship with God, we can receive the presence of the Holy Spirit in our lives. The Holy Spirit helps us to grow in our faith, guides us in our decisions, and empowers us to live a life that honors God. We also enjoy divine Peace with God and man. This means that we no longer have to fear God's wrath or judgment, but can rest in the knowledge that we are loved and accepted by God.

The Blood Gives Us A New Identity

Through the blood of Jesus, we receive a new identity as children of God.

This means that we are no longer defined by our past mistakes or failures, but by our relationship with God. We become part of a community of believers who share a common faith and purpose. This means that we have the support, encouragement, and accountability of other Christians as we journey through life.

Overall, the new covenant relationship with God offers a wide range of benefits for believers. These benefits provide a foundation for a fulfilling, meaningful, and purposeful life that is centered on God.

How Can A Believer Apply The Blood Of The New Covenant?

- 1. Through prayer and worship:** Christians can apply the blood of the new covenant in their daily lives through prayer and worship. By acknowledging the sacrifice of Jesus Christ and expressing gratitude for the forgiveness of sins and the gift of salvation, Christians can strengthen their relationship with God and deepen their faith.
- 2. Through living out the principles of the new covenant:** Christians can apply the blood of the new covenant in their daily lives by living out the principles of the new covenant, such as showing love, forgiveness, and compassion towards others. By treating others as they would like to be treated and by seeking to serve and help those in need, Christians can reflect the love of God in the world.
- 3. By sharing the good news:** Christians can apply the blood of the new covenant by sharing the good news of salvation through Jesus Christ

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with others. By sharing their faith with others and inviting them to experience the benefits of the new covenant relationship with God, Christians can help others find hope, healing, and new life in Christ.

4. **Through ongoing repentance and renewal:** Christians can apply the blood of the new covenant by seeking ongoing repentance and renewal in their lives. By confessing their sins to God and seeking His forgiveness, Christians can maintain a close relationship with God and experience the ongoing renewal and transformation of their lives.



CHAPTER FIVE

PRACTICAL PRAYER POINTS ON THE BLOOD OF JESUS

Deliverance songs ♫

- There is power, power, wonder-working power in the blood, of the Lamb
- There is power mighty in the blood!
- I plead the blood of Jesus!
- The blood of Jesus set me free from sin and sorrow/the blood of Jesus set me free



Prayer Points

There are many practical prayer points that Christians can raise from the blood of Jesus. Through this, Christians can experience the power and provision of God in their lives and fulfil their calling to be agents of His love and healing in the world.

1. Thank God for the salvation of your soul and the privilege of the blood of Jesus that was made available to you through His sacrifice on the cross
2. 1 John 1:8-9, Zechariah 3:3.....Call to mind all yours sins and begin to confess them. Ask the Lord to forgive you everywhere you missed the mark, take away your filthy garment. Ask Him to cleanse you spiritually, emotionally and physically and make you a better ambassador for Christ

3. Psalms 19:12-13, Songs of Solomon 2:15..... Ask the lord to reveal every hidden faults/sins in your heart and to keep you from deliberate sins. Ask Him to take away those little foxes in your life that is destroying your vine
4. Matthew 26:28, Psalm 51:2, Isaiah 1:18, Hebrews 9:22.... Ask that the blood of Jesus will wash away all your sins, iniquities and errors, purify and make you righteous.
5. Ezekiel 37:24-27..... Ask the lord to sanctify you wholly, remove from you a heart of stone and grant you a heart of flesh. A heart that is filled with the blood of Jesus
6. Thank God for the forgiveness that you have received through the blood of Jesus Christ. Ask for God's help in forgiving others who have wronged you, and His guidance in making amends where necessary.
7. 2 Samuel 24:25..... After the sacrifice by David, the Lord was appeased and the plaques stopped. Pray that the lord be entreated over your life, your family etc. and that everything troubling you should come to an end because Jesus has offered His blood on your behalf.
8. 1Kings 3:4-13..... After the sacrifice by Solomon, God visited him and granted him more than he asked for. Because Jesus has offered the greatest sacrifice of all, ask the Lord to gift you a wise and understanding heart, riches and honour according to His word.
9. Job 1:5, 10.....because of the sacrifice that Job carried out on behalf of himself and his children, he enjoyed divine protection, preservation, and blessing. Cry to the almighty God and ask Him to

bless you with every heavenly blessings because of the blood of Jesus that was offered on your behalf

10. Exodus 12:12..... Say, father, through the blood of Jesus, please execute judgement on every enemy of my soul and my family in Jesus name
11. Exodus 12:7, Isaiah 28:18..... Begin to cancel by the blood of Jesus every appointment with accident, death and sorrow. Plead the blood of Jesus over every member of your household in Jesus name
12. Isaiah 7:5-7.....talk to the Lord, say, Father, let the blood of Jesus begin to contend with every enemy that is contending with me. Let the blood fight them that are fighting me. May their plans and program over my life never come to pass. Cancel every counsel against you and your loved ones in Jesus name.
13. Hebrews 2:14-15 Through death, Jesus destroyed the power of devil. Let's ask the lord to deliver us from the spirit of fear and bondage of the enemy, especially fear of death through His blood that was shed for us
14. Luke 24:30-31....after they ate communion with Jesus, their eyes were opened. Ask that the lord will open your spiritual eyes by the reason of His blood. That your eyes of understanding be enlightened and darkness be eliminated in Jesus name
15. Pray for protection over yourself, your loved ones, and your community, asking God to cover us with the blood of Jesus Christ and to keep us safe from harm.

- 16 Pray for physical, emotional, and spiritual healing, asking God to use the blood of Jesus Christ to bring healing and restoration to every area of your life.
17. Pray for deliverance from sin, addiction, oppression, and all forms of spiritual bondage, asking God to use the blood of Jesus Christ to break every chain and set you free.
18. Pray for God's provision in your live, asking Him to use the blood of Jesus Christ to meet your needs, both material and spiritual.
19. Pray for victory over every area of your live, asking God to use the blood of Jesus Christ to overcome the enemy and to give you strength, courage, and perseverance to overcome all obstacles.
20. Pray for grace to be faithful to the end and that through the blood of Jesus, you shall overcome the desires of your enemies. Rev 12:11

Decree

1. Deuteronomy 29:12....I decree that every oath that I have taken (or anyone has taken on my behalf) sealing any ungodly covenant in my life, that the blood of Jesus should reverse such oath and unseal any such ungodly covenant, in Jesus' name
2. I decree that every blood covenant entered between me and my past relationships are broken in the name of Jesus. I break free and separate myself completely from such ungodly covenant in Jesus name
3. I decree that the blood of Jesus will usher in destruction to the camp of my enemies from the north to the south and to the east and

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west, the blood will usher in divine favour, peace, and abundance into my life

4. I decree that every demonic oppression, demonic covenants that has kept me stagnated and unfruitful are destroyed completely, in Jesus name.
5. Father, destroy by the blood of Jesus, every evil stronghold of my enemies and grant me total freedom.... Strong hold of disappointment at the verge of breakthrough, barrenness, marital challenges, stagnations etc... let them be destroyed now in Jesus name.
6. Every evil pattern in my family line due to an evil generational blood covenants are hereby cancelled by the blood of Jesus. We declare them null and void. I am not part of the covenant because I belong to the new covenant of the blood of Jesus
7. I annul, cancel and silence by the blood of Jesus, every blood crying for vengeance in my life and my family. Call on the blood to silence such voices permanently in the name of Jesus
8. By the power in the blood of Jesus, I shut permanently, every door of affliction, pain or sorrow that the enemy has opened against me.....instead begin to declare open, the door of joy, peace, abundance, fruitfulness in Jesus name.
9. I break every agreement or initiation I may have entered into ignorantly with the agents of darkness/herbalist/occultists/spiritist and their cohorts, in the name of Jesus. I renounce them now in Jesus name

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10. I renounce ever cutting myself, and/or giving my blood for any assignments, ceremonies or covenants with the devil, and I confess and renounce any, in Jesus name.
11. Every curse that has come upon me as a result of my breaking an ungodly blood covenant, I command you by the blood of Jesus to be turned into blessings in Jesus' name.
12. Every evil altar raised against me and my family are hereby pulled down and destroyed by the blood of Jesus
13. Every evil sacrifice that has brought me into bondage, catch fire, in the name of Jesus.
14. I break myself loose from every generational blood covenant that is active in my family line, in the name of Jesus.
15. Every evil enchantments, divinations and manipulations by my enemies erected against my life are hereby destroyed permanently by the blood of Jesus.
16. Every blood covenant and evil sacrifice affecting my marriage, catch fire, in the name of Jesus.
17. Every blood covenant made in the past that is tying down my hands, expire, in Jesus name
18. Every polluted covenant against my progress, break by fire, in the name of Jesus.
19. Every evil blood flowing through the surface of my matrimonial bed, disappear by fire in Jesus name.
20. Any evil sacrifice made on my behalf in the kingdom of darkness, scatter by fire, in Jesus name.

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21. Every blood oath that I have made with evil altars, burn to ashes, in the name of Jesus.
22. Every evil covenant assigned to trouble my life, I cancel by the blood of Jesus.
23. Every evil effect of any demonic covenant in my life, be erased by the blood of Jesus.
24. I cancel by the blood of Jesus, every satanic oat that has introduced fear into my life
25. Every door of pains and torment that the enemy has opened into my life by reason of the blood covenant I entered ignorantly, are hereby shut permanently in Jesus name
26. Blood of Jesus, redeem my soul, body and spirit from every blood oath and ungodly dedication, in Jesus name.
27. Father, set me free. Let the blood of Jesus break every chain of wickedness over my life and my family in Jesus name.
28. Let the blood of Jesus destroy the foundation of any evil covenant operating in my life in Jesus' name.
29. I separate myself completely from the affliction from satanic dedication, in Jesus name
30. Let everything that has transferred into my life through evil sacrifice, scatter unto desolation, in Jesus name.
31. I break and loose myself from every inherited and self-imposed evil covenant, in the name of Jesus.
32. I break and loose myself from every inherited evil curse, in the name of Jesus.

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33. I break and cancel every unclean covenant with any idol and the yoke attached to it, in the name of Jesus.
34. I break every evil blood covenant that has brought fear and worry into my life, in the name of Jesus.
35. By the blood of Jesus, I nullify every evil blood covenants and unprofitable sacrifice with any ex-spouses, or friends, in Jesus name.
36. I cancel any evil effects of this ungodly covenants in my life and marriage, in Jesus name.
37. I receive freedom through the blood of Jesus against any covenant.
For whom the Son sets free, is free indeed!
38. Every blessings that I lost ignorantly through blood covenants. I hereby recover them all by the blood of Jesus
39. I set myself, my family and loved ones free from every evil blood covenant and I decree and declare that I and my loved ones are submerged in the covenant of the blood of Jesus
40. Begin to thank God for answered prayers

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Dr. Ifeoma Jane Uzendu-Kamanya is an accomplished professional with an impressive educational background. She holds two Doctorate degrees! Her first Doctorate in Ministry was earned from North Central Theological Seminary in Columbia Heights, Minnesota, USA. Her second Doctorate in Management was obtained from the prestigious Catholic University of Murcia (UCAM). With over 26 years of experience, Dr. Uzendu-Kamanya has honed her skills in various areas such as strategy and planning, business analysis, sales, marketing, pricing, budgeting, business controls, quality management, and technical competences. She brings a wealth of knowledge and expertise to the table.

Her educational journey began with a B.Eng. in Chemical Engineering, and she went on to earn an MBA in Human Resource Management and Masters of Philosophy in Applied Business Leadership. Dr. Uzendu-Kamanya is a true testament to the power of continuous learning and personal growth.

Throughout her career, Dr. Jane Uzendu-Kamanya has gone above and beyond to expand her knowledge and skills. She has obtained a range of certificates from prestigious institutions all over the world, including Dubai, South Africa, OLCA, Lagos Business School, and Oxford (UK). These certificates showcase

her commitment to continuous learning and professional development.

Dr. Uzendu-Kamanya's managerial expertise is truly impressive, having served in various capacities within esteemed companies such as National Oil & Chemical Marketing Company, Conoil Plc, Eterna Plc, MRS Oil Nigeria Plc, and 1st Magnificent Energy Ltd. Her experience spans different industries, allowing her to bring a diverse perspective and valuable insights to any organization she works with.

In addition to her extensive experience, Dr. Uzendu-Kamanya holds esteemed professional memberships, including being a COREN R. Engr. (Council for the Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria), a corporate member of the Nigerian Society of Engineers (NSE) and Nigerian Society of Chemical Engineers (NSChE). She is also a fellow of the Institute of Management Consultants and the Institute of Corporate Administration of Nigeria.

With her extensive background and motivation, Dr. Uzendu-Kamanya is committed to making a difference in her field. Whether it's developing strategies, analyzing business opportunities, or ensuring top-notch quality management, she is dedicated to achieving excellence.

She is the author of “**Forgiven yet consequences remain, Navigating the journey of redemption**”

BLOOD COVENANT

ABOUT THE BOOK



Throughout history, since the fall of man in Eden, humans have sought to establish a connection with God through various means, often involving blood covenant sacrifices. This quest has given rise to diverse religions worldwide. But what is the significance of a blood covenant? What lies behind the mystery of blood? And why do rituals, ceremonies, and religious practices in different cultures revolve around blood covenants? Why is blood offered to atone, or seek favour, protection, or blessings from the divinity? Why is blood covenants so sacred and inviolable?

In the context of Christianity, the blood covenant sacrifice of Jesus is viewed as an act of divine grace, which offers believers the opportunity to enter into a new covenant with God. But who is Jesus? What makes his blood unique? Is His blood sufficient? Can His blood annul any existing blood covenant?

This captivating book is not just a must-read, but an adventure waiting to unfold. It offers answers to questions you didn't even know you had.

But that's not all - this book is packed with powerful renunciation techniques and practical deliverance prayer points, designed to set the lawful captive free. So, are you ready to unravel the enigmatic mysteries of the blood covenant sacrifice? Let's dive in together!

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Dr Jane Uzendu-Kamanya holds two Doctorate degrees: Doctorate in Ministry from North Central Theological Seminary Columbia Heights, Minnesota 55421 USA and Doctorate in Management from Catholic University of Murcia (UCAM). She is a highly motivated professional with over 26 years' experience spanning strategy & planning, Business analysis, sales, marketing, pricing, budgeting, business controls, quality management and technical competences. She holds a B.Eng. in Chemical Engineering, MBA in Human Resources Management and Masters of Philosophy in Applied Business Leadership.

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